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Auxiliary Carriers Active; Laval Régime Rearranged; Park Land for V Gardens

The World's Day—March 27, 1943

Washington: Navy Auxiliary Carriers in Action

Auxiliary aircraft carriers, the first of scores now being built in American shipyards, have already joined the fighting fleets in convoy protection, in fleet operations, and in ferrying service, the Navy discloses.

A bill to allow Chinese to enter the United States as permanent residents under a quota system was introduced by Representative Magnuson (D) of Washington.

The National Housing Agency announced that 79,800 housing units for war workers were completed during the first two months of 1943. In the same period, construction was started on 109,200 additional war housing units.

The A. F. of L.'s third largest member union, the International Association of Machinists, has decided on a vote during April by its membership of 535,000 on whether to empower the Executive Council, at its discretion, to take the union out of the Federation. The machinists have a long-standing jurisdictional row with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners over which union is entitled to do certain work.

A $300 annual bonus for Post Office employees in the field service has been approved by the Senate in an amended House bill. A 15 per cent wage increase to employees paid on an hourly, part time, or daily basis is also granted, up to a total gain of $300 a year.

May 1 is Child Health Day under a proclamation by President Roosevelt.

In Europe: Laval's Régime Is Reconstructed

Pierre Laval's Quisling régime in France has been reconstructed with the resignations of Justice Minister Barthélemy, Naval Secretary Abrial, Air Secretary Jannekyn, the Berlin Radio quoted a Vichy dispatch as saying.

Holland's coastal area for a distance of nearly 15 miles inland was being cleared of inhabitants by the Germans who were wrecking thousands of buildings and erecting coastal defenses, the Dutch Information Service reported.

Colonel Olivarez, Military Attaché to Lieut. Gen. Luis Orgaz Yoldi, High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco, has reached Algiers on a mission to Gen. Henri Giraud, according to a Morocco Radio announcement picked up in London.

Some 500 British agents and 500 Norwegians have been dropped into Norway by parachute during the winter, forming a secret army in hiding, according to a Swedish dispatch quoted by the Office of War Information, New York.

A number of United States troops have arrived in Aden, British garrison outpost, across the mouth of the Red Sea from Africa, said a German radiocast. There was no confirmation of the report from Allied sources.

Boston: M. D. C. to Allot Space for V Gardens

The Metropolitan District Commission has announced that it will make approximately 13,000 acres of its park land available to the public for Victory Gardens in 30 of the 38 district cities and towns. Allocation of the land will be made by local Victory Garden Committees, plowing will be done by the Commission, but individuals must buy their own seeds.

National: Miners Turn Down Counter-Proposal

The soft coal contract between southern Appalachian operators and the United Mine Workers had only four days left before expiration on March 31 as the miners turned down a counter-proposal that would have continued negotiations without time limit, instead of 30 days as the miners proposed. The northern operators and miners are going ahead under an agreed 30-day limit for negotiations, with the mines open. Any new contract signed is to be retroactive to April 1.

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, has rejected a plan advanced by Paul Puner, President of Musicraft Corporation, to end the dispute between union musicians and the recording industry.

A Liberty ship sponsored the Sun Yat Sen, in honor of the first President and the Father of the Chinese Republic, was launched from the ways of Marinship, at Sausalito, Calif. Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, sponsored the cargo ship on behalf of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Henry J. Kaiser's tanker that cracked and sank at its Portland, Ore., dock, the 16,500-ton Schenectady, has passed severe tests since being reconditioned, and is pronounced seaworthy by the American Bureau of Shipping.

North Africa: Purge of Reactionaries Continues

Purge of reactionaries in the French establishment in North Africa continued as General Giraud accepted the resignation of J. Lemaigre-Dubreuil, member of the Fascist Cagoulards group, whose removal had been demanded by the de Gaullists.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

De Gaulle Pledges French Ties

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle pledged yesterday that he and Gen. Henri Giraud would insure a fighting union of all French forces and end all doubts and rancor at a forthcoming meeting in North Africa.

"I am going very shortly to North Africa," he said in a French broadcast over the British radio. ". . . I shall see General Giraud, a great soldier and a noble figure.

"Together, loyally and in a friendly spirit, we shall seek and we shall find means to insure that the French Empire shall be but one Empire, that the voice of the French People . . . was one voice and that this Empire, this voice shall be those desired by the nation."

The broadcast was the Fighting French leader's answer to an invitation extended March 15 by General Giraud for union of all French under a single banner.

"We have reached one of the greatest hours in our long and difficult history," General de Gaulle said. "Let the flame of our ancestors . . . devour all that remains of our doubts and our rancor. . . . Our duty lies in national unity, the source of our supreme efforts and our eternal greatness."

He declared that never in five centuries had France suffered so greatly nor had such high hopes.

"Passionate splits and even fratricidal blows have arisen from the atrocious drama through which we are now passing together," he said. "National unity from which imperial unity cannot be separated is once again the unique salvation and the supreme law."

Catroux in Algeria: Page 7

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:33 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:05 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:34 p. m.; ends Monday at 6:04 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 7:35 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:02 p. m.

Meat Counters Stripped Bare Or Are Closed

Crowd darts from spot to spot as some supplies appear—Few vegetables—Poultry rationing?

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today's aftermath of several days of record meat buying presented the rather sorry spectacle of a downtown market area still crowded with people but almost completely lacking in supplies.

In their pre-ration rush to stock up on meats, the unprecedented mid-week shoppers had scraped the counters bare. Many markets closed for the day, and others held out only until noon. Supplies of available vegetables dwindled correspondingly as later comers, unable to find meats, settled for a few bunches of carrots or lettuce and tomatoes.

Ever hopeful, the crowds milled up and down the streets, peering into stores that remained open, and darting back and forth between Faneuil Hall, the Quincy Market, and the spaces reserved for hucksters' carts as they saw a group bunched at one particular place. If there were something there to attract others, there might be something for them, they figured.

Less Green Stuff Than Usual

Arrivals of fresh fruits and vegetables at the Boston Terminal Market—always light on a Saturday—were less than usual today. Twenty-one carloads in all, with tomatoes and lettuce leading, and broccoli, turnips, onions, chicory, cauliflower, spinach, escarole, celery, carrots, and tangerines making up the remainder. Green peas and beans were entirely absent.

The general situation facing those who dine out in restaurants was not much brighter. One large meat wholesaler reported nothing on hand this week to put out to hotels and restaurants. "High and dry," was his comment. Last night, 250 of Boston's restaurateurs were told by Cornelius J. Moynihan, regional rationing attorney of the Office of Price Administration, that "meatless days" were ahead for them.

Mr. Moynihan also hinted that it may be only a question of time before poultry will be brought under ration control. He explained that poultry had been left unrationed as a sort of "cushion," pending the success of the processed and canned foods and meat-rationing program. But, he added, OPA officials are well aware of the fact that poultry—which can be raised in anyone's backyard—offers grave dangers of a "black market."

Meantime, eggs and cheese sold well today, particularly the latter, which will come under rationing along with meats on Monday. Butter sales were still "frozen."

Chain stores throughout Greater Boston reported a similar rush to buy scanty supplies of meats and other commodities, with every indication that Monday will be a record day.

Americans Launch Drive in Tunisia; German Land Mines Costly to Allies; Strategists Line Up 'Battle of Europe'

Time arrives for High Commands to make vital decisions as to summer campaigns

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Battle of Tunisia was swinging in an uncertain and desperate balance this week, the coming Battle of Europe was opened.

It did not begin with bombs and guns. It began with rumor and counter-rumor, provocative statements and deliberately evasive replies, perhaps with some true statements meant to be disbelieved.

The men behind the scenes of Europe were even more fascinated by this opening skirmish of psychological warfare than with the tense battle of guns and men in Tunisia, for the outcome of Tunisia is taken for granted—everywhere. The only question is how long. But the Battle of Europe that comes after will decide when the war will end.

Fateful decision, perhaps the most fateful of the war, must be made at this time. Such decision must be predicated on the best possible guess about what the enemy plans to do. And such decision must be concealed from the enemy to the last possible moment. That was what every general staff involved in the Battle of Europe was trying to do this week.

Diverting the Germans

This is the time when the German High Command must make its great decision about its campaign for the summer of 1943. It has proven by past events that it considers the defeat of the Russian Army its paramount task, just as Allied policy has put the defeat of Germany before the defeat of Japan. But does it dare devote this summer to its paramount task? That depends on what kind of an Anglo-American landing will be made on the continent in the West.

If the German High Command could be sure that Anglo-American strategy contemplates only pecking at the continent from the air and with Commando raids during 1943, then Hitler's generals would almost certainly plan to keep the bulk of their forces just where they are now, on the Russian Front.

Russia must be under heavy strain from its gigantic winter offensive. If Berlin could discount the threat of a real invasion of Western Europe this summer it could very probably make another attempt to finish the job it has twice tried and twice failed to finish.

Berlin Bait

So far, Berlin is apparently not at all sure. It keeps putting out reports that the invasion is about to take place. German military commentators ponderously discuss

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Associated Press

The Gleam of Artistry

British Foreign Secretary Eden shares with Francis P. Glunn, a worker at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, in the feeling that art is the expression of man's joy in his work. The young man is a third-class machinist at the yard.

Aid of Britain for China Pledged in Eden's Speech

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 27—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, crowned his two weeks of conferences in the United States with an address here last night which attested to the full measure of fundamental agreement on war and postwar issues reached by the American and British Governments.

Addressing the Maryland House of Delegates and Senate in joint session on the spot where his great-great-grandfather, Sir Robert Eden, held sway until 1776 as the last Colonial Governor, Mr. Eden declared emphatically:

"It has fallen to my lot on many occasions to visit foreign capitals, and I am sure that never in my experience has a journey been more worth while."

He pledged to China that the Burma Road would be reopened in sufficient time to receive war material rolling from American and British factories. He maintained that no postwar peace could endure unless backed by the combined force and support of Russia, Britain, the United States, and China. In each statement—war and postwar—he spoke with the added assurance that his sentences had the indorsement of the American Government.

"To Protect and Defend"

In his address, which in its overtones might have been labeled "success of a mission" and which was heard by receptive and responsive listeners who packed the Legislative Chamber as well as by a nation-wide radio audience, Mr. Eden:

1. Reported a "meeting of minds between us about the present and the future"—not merely to fight until the unconditional surrender of enemies in Europe and Asia, but also "to protect and defend and maintain" whatever postwar peace settlement should be devised.

2. Stressed the great necessity of frequent personal conferences between the chiefs of "each" of the Allied nations, an Anglo-American viewpoint taking in not only such meetings as his own with President

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Heavy damage wrought in Africa by traps; Rommel capitalizes on experience.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 27—German recapture of the greater part of the ground taken by the British Eighth Army earlier in the week in the Mareth region emphasizes the fact that for the grim battles ahead in Tunisia General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's resolute troops are bringing to bear the latest fruits of German war experience and experiment.

This is particularly true in relation to land mines, a far more formidable factor in present-day warfare than is generally realized. Land mines have played a greater part in the North African campaign so far than even the heaviest tanks or artillery. They check advances at points where minefields can be covered by heavy fire, they greatly limit use of good roads and obvious detours, and they induce suspense which imposes great strain on the troops.

Both the Axis and the Allies have been laying mines behind each other's lines in Tunisia ever since the campaign began and have taken considerable toll of each other's supply vehicles and transport personnel.

German Foresight

One of the most valuable services Axis troops rendered themselves when they forced the Allies back west of Kasserine Pass and cleared fresh elbow room for themselves on the inland flank of Marshal Rommel's prospective line of advance lay in mining the area deeply as they retired. They are doing the same thing in the Eighth Army's northward path and planting similar difficulties ahead of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's thrust to turn the German Mareth positions.

In fact, they have been industriously occupied putting deep minefield defenses between themselves and forces of the United Nations. This particular weapon has been far more useful to the Axis than to the Allies, for the former is concerned with standing on the defensive in North Africa as long as possible behind its own defenses while the Allies have to advance over extensive mined areas covered at all key points by heavy fire.

Behind this belt are perimeter defense lines of troops in well sited artillery and machine-gun positions and back of them are mobile armored reserves.

Churchill's Knowledge

This is the strong Axis strategic situation which prompted Prime Minister Winston Churchill to voice a warning against public expectation of a quick and easy decision.

Of the outcome, however, there is no doubt for, viewed as a staff college problem, Marshal Rommel's position is one that would be declared "impossible" by any student. Marshal Rommel is not a man who does things which any student knows to be impossible and he is not on the present occasion.

What the German Commander is aiming to do is contain the

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Surprise action opened toward Fondouk as Eighth Army pushes in south.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

In Central Tunisia, American troops have launched a surprise drive toward Fondouk, 15 miles southwest of the enemy air base at Kairouan.

This sector is northeast of Faid Pass and over 100 miles north of the American-held front at Maknassy and El Guetar.

While there is no major action to report on the northern front, the British First Army, facing the German forces of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, is reported as striking out in "reconnaissance force."

To the south, the British Eighth Army is pushing its sustained offensive against the Mareth Line against the determined resistance of Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps. Results are described as "satisfactory" and operations "proceeding according to plan."

The RAF launched its first air attack on Rome in the early morning of March 26. Official details of the raid are meager. A number of planes, flying from Malta, apparently took part in the assault, machine-gunning several nearby railway stations. These were identified in a communiqué from the Italian High Command, which admitted a night raid on the stations at Cisterna, Campo Leone, and Littoria.

Campo Leone is 21 miles out of Rome. Cisterna is 31 miles from the capital, and both are on the route from Rome to Naples.

The RAF carried out its 57th raid on Duisburg last night. This is one of the most vital railway junctions in the Ruhr. Four bombers are missing from the raid.

On the southern front in Russia, the Germans are massing tanks, motorized troops, dive bombers, and infantry to the east of Chuguez. Their plan, apparently, is for a breakthrough along the 50-mile front between Chuguez, 22 miles south of Kharkov, and Belgorod, to the north of the city.

So far, the Red Army has held its position along the banks of the Donets River, and has launched heavy counter-attacks in the vicinity of Belgorod.

Action on both sides is hampered by the spring thaw and heavy mud which grows deeper with the rapidly melting snow and ice.

The Russians are still slowly closing in around Smolensk on the central front. Gains are reported for the Red Army south of Bely, 32 miles from Smolensk, and a report from Stockholm, as yet unconfirmed from Moscow, said that Russian tanks penetrated as far as Dorogobugh, 50 miles to the east of their objective.

In the South Pacific, Flying Fortresses carried out a three-hour attack on Wewak, a new Japanese base on New Guinea. It was one of the biggest air raids of the war in that area, and 19 tons of explosives crashed down on the Wewak airdrome, docks, and harbor shipping.

Wewak is 360 miles above Port Moresby and is an important supply port for the Japanese holding the Lae-Salamaua sector.

Farm Bloc Split Stalls the Pace Bill; U. S. Intends to Feed Europe's Hungry

Food for Freedom
Fifth Article in a Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Although a meatless Sunday dinner is on the menu for many families from coast-to-coast this week-end, Congress has suddenly calmed its frenzy over the food situation.

One reason was President Roosevelt's statement, based on Agriculture Department figures, that he did not think the nation was going to starve; another was his appointment of Chester C. Davis, as the New Food Administrator.

Though many food producers and distributors are disappointed that Mr. Davis was not given more power to deal with the muddled food situation, yet they have confidence in his ability and are willing to give him time to try to straighten out the problem, largely one of food distribution rather than production.

Pace Bill Stalled

A calmer feeling was evident on Capitol Hill where the farm bloc was temporarily split sufficiently to send the Pace bill, to raise farm prices by forcing inclusion of farm labor costs in computing parity prices, back to committee for further study. The Pace bill would send food prices to the consumer up 14 per cent, OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown estimates.

Yet anxiety about food production was not entirely stifled. A moment later the Senate approved and sent to the White House the Bankhead bill, also designed to send farm prices up by providing that soil conservation and other Government benefit payments should be paid on top of parity prices rather than as part of them.

The Bankhead bill which Mr. Brown says will send food prices up seven per cent is probably headed for a veto at the White House.

The President is counting on his appointment of Mr. Davis to help persuade the House and Senate not to override his veto.

Though President Roosevelt contends that there will be plenty of food next year to feed Americans and still fulfill lend-lease and military commitments, congressional doubt on this question has come to a head at this time because of the coincidence of meat rationing, which has upset many city-dwellers, and the spring planting season which has farmers wondering whether farm machinery and labor are going to be adequate to meet increased food goals.

President Roosevelt and his food officials received considerable comfort from last week's crop production report of the Department of Agriculture showing that farmers are planning to increase their plantings this year, over last year's record crop. "Reports from all parts of the country show a strong effort to increase production notwithstanding difficulties," the prospective plantings report showed.

Farmers' Need Comes First

Congress has been attacking the food production problem from the point of view of financial return, whereas President Roosevelt laid the stress at a press conference yesterday on the farmer's need for additional farm machinery and for manpower. He announced that 550,000 men have already been deferred from the draft to do farm work, that 3,000,000 more will be deferred by the end of the year and that several thousand men already

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By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Feeding Europe's hungry millions—especially children and women—is a settled policy of the United States Government wherever and whenever it can be rightly done, but officials in charge are not yet convinced that large-scale feeding is either wise or possible at this time.

Recent pleas by humanitarians back from Europe with evidence of hardships there have not, these officials say, been accompanied by adequate assurances:

1. That a distribution system can be devised to get food through the Nazi lines even to deserving youngsters without having too much of it fall into Nazi hands or benefit the Nazis indirectly by releasing equivalent European supplies for German use.

2. That enough food, especially dried milk, is available in any part of the world to make a real dent in the hunger of Nazi-occupied nations.

South American Food

A new appeal made to President Roosevelt on behalf of the starving children of Europe by Howard E. Kershner, Director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees, contemplates shipment of food from South America to Europe in neutral Swedish ships which cannot be used in the war effort.

American officials say there is plenty of wheat and other grains that could be carried through enemy lines if the British and the Nazis gave their consent, but supplies of dried milk and fats are scarcely sufficient to meet needs of Britain, Russia, and other United

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Montgomery: Onward to Tunis; 'Drive Enemy Into the Sea'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 27—Before the Eighth Army started its big offensive a week ago, General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery gave the troops the following message:

"On the fifth of March, Marshal Erwin Rommel addressed his troops in the mountains overlooking our positions and said that if they did not take Medenin and force the Eighth Army to withdraw, then the days of Axis forces in North Africa were numbered.

"The next day, the sixth of March, he attacked the Eighth Army. He should have known that the Eighth Army never withdraws, therefore his attack could end only in failure—which it did.

"We will now show Rommel that he was right in the statement he made to his troops

"The days of Axis forces in North Africa are indeed numbered.

"The Eighth Army and the Western Desert Air Force, together constituting one fighting machine, are ready to advance. We all know what that means; and so does the enemy.

"In the battle that is now to start, the Eighth Army will destroy the enemy now facing us in the Mareth positions, will burst through the Gabès gap, will then drive northward on Sfax and Sousse and finally Tunis.

"We will not stop or let up till Tunis has been captured and the enemy has either given up the struggle or been pushed into the sea.

"The operations now about to begin will mark the close of the campaign in North Africa. Once the battle starts the eyes of the whole world will be on the Eighth Army and millions of people will listen to the wireless every day—hoping anxiously for good news. We must not let them be anxious. Let us see that they get good news and plenty of it every day.

"If each one of us does his duty and pulls his full weight, then nothing can stop the Eighth Army. And nothing will stop it.

"With faith in God and the justice of our cause, let us go forward to victory.

"Forward to Tunis. Drive the enemy into the sea!"

Tunisia:

New British Success; Americans Attack

The British Eighth Army's sustained offensive against the Mareth Line is getting "satisfactory results" and won a further success in a local attack in spite of the most determined resistance, Allied headquarters announced.

At the same time the British First Army, grouped to contain the forces of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim in the north before Tunis and Bizerte, was reported to be

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

New Taxes on Employers For Joblessness April 30

Every employer of a single employee in Massachusetts except for a few exempted groups will be required to begin paying a tax for unemployment compensation on April 30 under an extension of the State unemployment insurance system, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the State Division of Employment Security, pointed out here today.

This enlargement of State insurance for the jobless, which became operative the first of this year, will bring in about 35,000 more employers and between 150,000 and 200,000 more employees, Mr. Marshall said.

Massachusetts is the eighth State to go on the single employee basis for unemployment insurance. The only others in the East are Pennsylvania and Delaware. The District of Columbia has the same provision. The other seven States have had the plan for some years. Massachusetts is the most recent.

All Covered

The business man or lawyer with a secretary, the doctor or dentist with an office assistant, the small concern with only a bookkeeper, the little shop with a single hired worker—all are now covered by the State unemployment compensation system, whether they know it or not.

Previously the system included about 1,650,000 workers. By the end of this year, Mr. Marshall estimated, protection against unemployment will be made available to 1,800,000.

The amount of the tax is 2.7 per cent on the wage or salary of the employee, up to the first $3,000. Hence a worker drawing $35 a week, say, who is continuously employed will call for a first payment of $12.28, and a tax for the year of $49.14.

Payment has to be made in accordance with forms required by the Division of Employment Security.

Few Outside

Those outside the system are principally domestic servants, agricultural laborers, employees of religious, charitable, and educational institutions, and a few lesser groups. These are all exempt.

The new law also brings in of course the employer of two or three workers. Up to this year the system began with the employer of four. Originally in 1935 it started with the employer of eight or more. That was the requirement of the Federal law, which remains the same today.

Unemployment compensation is a Federal-state plan. The employer of from one to seven does not have to pay the Federal tax of .3 per cent.

In 1939 Massachusetts extended its own coverage from eight down to four, and in 1941 brought it to the final stage of one. This last broadening became effective Jan. 1 of this year. The tax for unemployment insurance is collected quarterly. Its due date for the first quarter is April 30.

Interviews Held

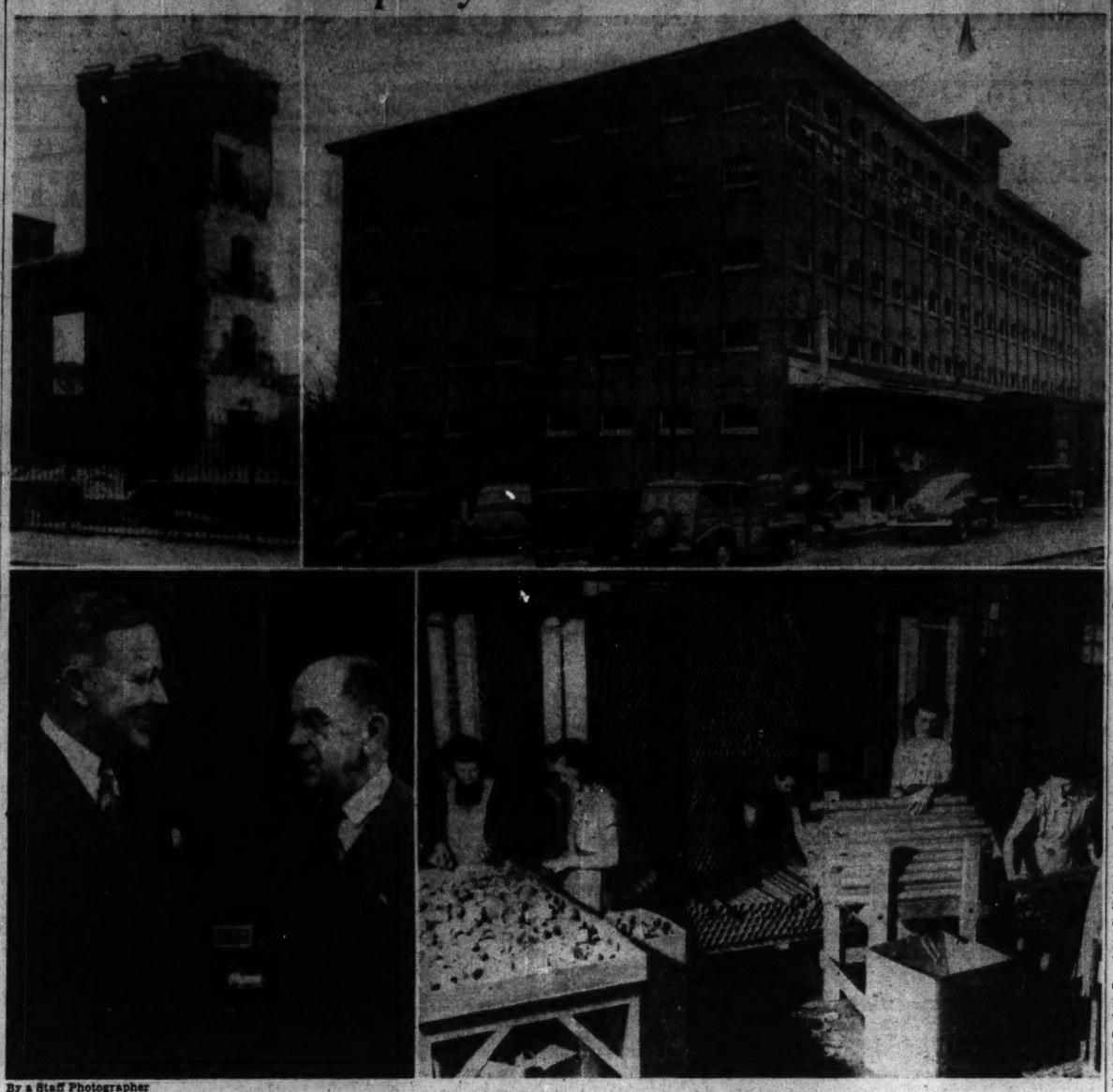
"The Division has had its entire field force out interviewing the small employers, not only to advise them of their being subject to the tax, but also to assist them in the preparation of their initial forms," Mr. Marshall said. "However, with a staff of 60 it has been a physical impossibility to reach anywhere near the number of employers affected.

"Beginning April 5, we are going to provide service in 88 towns and cities on different days to assist employers. The days and hours will be given local publicity. We are having excellent co-operation from local authorities in providing suitable places for our field men to meet inquirers.

"We realize that ignorance of the law excuses no one, and that our law imposes very strict penalties for failure to fill out proper reports. We want to avoid the imposition of penalties and are using this method this year to avoid as much confusion as possible.

"It should be noted that the employment of an employee one day a week for any 20 weeks during the year—not necessarily consecutive weeks but any 20 weeks—makes the employer subject to the law."

Prosperity Returns to Palmer



By a Staff Photographer

Box Company and Container Plant Do Much to Stimulate Small Town

Top left—Scars of Palmer's successful struggle against business depression, hurricane, and loss of textile industry still remain, but the town looks much as the photo at the top, right, shows. A box company has taken over the Thorndike plant of the one-time Otis cotton mills. Lower left—Louis Brainerd, President of the First National Bank of Palmer, and Freeman A. Smith, Treasurer of the Palmer Savings Bank, who constituted a committee appointed by Palmer citizens to find new industries for the town. Lower right—This is typical sign of new-found activity in the plant of the Cleveland Container Company at Three Rivers. Girls are packing cardboard containers for tin cans as part of war effort.

Recruiting Efforts Doubled To Build Up Merchant Marine

To overcome critical shortages of manpower in the Merchant Marine's growing fleet of cargo ships, recruiting efforts are being doubled by all agencies.

This became evident here as officials stressed the increasingly vital role being played in the war by merchant shipping and the utmost need for more and more men to handle the new ships being turned out at a rapid rate throughout the land.

Recognition of the essential work to be done is seen in several recent developments, including the official announcement from Washington that all active merchant seamen will be granted continual occupational deferment under the Selective Service Law as of March 15, and indications from well-informed sources that the recruiting of young men for training as seamen has already "scraped the bottom."

There is also the visible and significant trend to offer new inducements for trainees in order to encourage recruiting for seafaring positions. The United States Maritime Service has established a course which gives eligible candidates at least 18 years, nine months, of age, and without previous sea experience, the privilege of taking examinations for third assistant engineer's license after receiving three months' sea experience through the Maritime Service.

Get $126 a Month

During the training period enrollees will receive $126 a month, plus quarters, food, uniform clothing and study material, according to enrolling officers at 177 Milk St., Boston headquarters for the Regional Trainee Procurement Officer of the Maritime Service. Eligible applicants will be enrolled in the Maritime Service as fireman, third class, and advanced to acting chief machinist mate upon reporting at the training station at Hoffman Island, New York.

From the training station enrollees will be transferred to a training ship for one month's practical work and instruction at sea under competent officers. They will then be assigned to merchant vessels in the engine department. After three months' sea time they will be eligible for examination for license as third assistant engineer.

Candidates for this course must have satisfactorily completed three full years in a recognized school of technology after majoring in mechanical, marine or electrical engineering; or a candidate must have had three years' experience as a machinist trade apprentice, three months of which must have been spent in construction, installation, and repair of marine engines. However, the Merchant Marine inspector in charge may accept other satisfactory experience.

In another direction the Maritime Service is reaching out for more radio operators. The Service has just leased part of the former Otto H. Kahn estate near Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., for use as a preliminary radio school, which is expected to begin operations shortly. Accommodations for 480 merchant marine trainee radio operators at one time are to be provided.

Another Activity

Still another activity of the Service is to offer all merchant ship officers on active duty enrollment in the Maritime Service with rank proportionate to experience. Heretofore, only such officers who completed their training at Maritime Service schools were eligible for this rating. Under the new plan the Service seeks to obtain for these officers "the recognition they so richly deserve for their splendid performance of duty under hazardous conditions."

Meantime the Maritime Service has set up schools on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, where young men are being trained in the duties of apprentice seamen. The largest training station of its kind has been operating at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., for three months, as part of the task of providing 100,000 unlicensed seamen and 20,000 officers estimated to be needed to man the 3,000 new ships that will have been added to the Victory Fleet by the end of this year.

Local officials would not discuss the possibilities of more drastic action than voluntary enrollment and enlistment for the Merchant Marine, although admitting the urgent need of more men than are forthcoming. Reports from Washington regarding plans of Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, for distribution of manpower, indicate that he has various ideas which may possibly go as far as drafting men to man the merchant ships if the need becomes sufficiently acute, it is hinted in well informed circles.

Boston Meat Counters Bare

Continued from Page 1

dication that tonight would see their stocks of perishable items practically cleaned out.

As the result of a conference at the State House yesterday among OPA Price Specialist Martin Myer, State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster, and members of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, wholesale ceiling prices for native hothouse tomatoes and lettuce—believed to be slightly higher than those now effective—will be announced by the New England Regional OPA tonight.

Ceilings on iceberg and Boston-type lettuce, bunch and cut-off carrots, lima and snap beans, cabbage, field tomatoes, and spinach will be determined and made public by April 15, Commissioner Webster said.

He expressed the belief that the newly-established ceilings would "do a great deal to stabilize the situation for both the farmer and the consumer, and will give farmers an opportunity to plan for the future. I think consumers will not be called on to pay as much as they did in the last war," Mr. Webster added.

Declaring that milk producers are jeopardizing their own best interests by pressing for higher milk prices at this time, George R. Taylor, regional OPA price executive said that "further increases are seriously inflationary. They will merely be absorbed by higher feed prices and high labor costs," he said, "with no more feed and no more labor, and positive disadvantage to the farmer."

Appointment of two hearing commissioners, empowered to issue suspensions of the right to deal in rationed commodities, were announced last night by Kenneth B. Backman, regional OPA Administrator.

Arthur L. Brown of Newton, former regional OPA enforcement officer, and Judge William J. Day, for 28 years special justice of the South Boston Municipal Court, were appointed to the positions and will hear rationing violation cases in district and state offices throughout New England.

Their decision may be appealed to the Washington office of the Hearing Administration.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain and colder tonight with moderate winds

Southwestern Maine: Colder tonight; light rain in extreme southwestern portion in afternoon.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Colder tonight; occasional light winds in south portion in afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Rain and colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:20 p. m.; heights 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 4:40 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 5:12 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Monday, 5:40 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

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Legislators Due to Vote Selves a Raise

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bay State legislators are expected to vote themselves a pay increase next week when House Bill 1,412, providing a 15 per cent step-up in salaries for all State employees comes up for action.

The bill, an alternative measure reported by the Committee on Public Service in place of 17 separate salary increase petitions filed for consideration by the Legislature, allows a 15 per cent increase, provided that such increase does not, for full-time service, amount to less than $240 a year or more than $360. It has been approved by the Ways and Means Committee and is expected to reach the House Monday or Tuesday. Passage is anticipated with little debate.

To include themselves in the salary increase measure the legislators will have to amend Section 7 of the bill which now reads "This act shall not apply to any officer of the Commonwealth elected by popular vote."

In 1941, when the first biennial session was held the Legislature voted its members salaries of $2,500 for the session year and $500 for expenses during the off year. The proposed increase would bring the legislators session-year salary to $2,850.

Justifying their position in the matter members of the General Court point out that their cost of living has gone up along with others. In addition, they recall that in 1933 when State employees received a 10 per cent cut the legislators voluntarily accepted a similar reduction.

The 15 per cent increase provided under House Bill 1,412 goes a step beyond the recommendation made by the Governor in his budget message. The Governor had advocated increasing the 10 per cent raise allowed by act of the special session in 1942 to 12½ per cent to become effective July 1, 1943, when the new budget year begins.

It is estimated that the cost to the State of the 15 per cent increase will approximate $5,000,000.

Few Public Hearings

The rapidly dwindling list of public hearings on bills before the present Legislature reaches a new low next week with only three scheduled.

On Monday the Legislative Committee on State Administration will hear a bill providing that the Department of Industrial Accidents be abolished and its powers and duties transferred to the Superior Court.

On Tuesday six bills relating to banking, small loan and insurance financing practices will be heard by the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The Committee on Public Health has scheduled a hearing on three bills filed by Representative Leslie Cutler of Needham relating to repression of prostitution and the control of so-called social diseases.

John Bond

Little Town of Palmer Called 'Town That Wouldn't Be Licked'

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Mass., March 27—Co-operative enterprise of the good old-fashioned New England type having its roots in back-country "barn-raisings" has lifted this community of nearly 10,000 people out of the shadow of industrial decline "into the clear again."

Four years ago (it seems like only weeks to local families who have lived here all their lives) hundreds of mill workers were walking Palmer's streets, following the collapse of the local cotton textile industry, wondering where their next pay envelopes were coming from.

Today, four industries have replaced the low-waged cotton business, welfare roles have been unloaded, the town will pay off its last bonded indebtedness this year and a man out of work here has no one to blame but himself.

That is the climax of an interesting story in civic organization, banking leadership, Yankee fortitude and co-operation by the Massachusetts State Industrial Commission. It could be termed typical of the wartime resurgence of industry in small towns throughout New England, only the industrial revival started in Palmer before the war with a wholesome display of civic ingenuity and foresight.

In Palmer Center where community life revolves around its First National Bank there is less tendency to talk about the gloomy days of 1938 to 1940 than in Three Rivers, Thorndike and Bondsville, other industrial centers of the town of Palmer which were left high and dry by the exodus of the textile business operated by the Otis Company. Palmer Center still clung to its Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, whose workers helped to support retail business in the Center.

Values Flattened

But property values flattened in the other three centers, retail business went into a tailspin, and hundreds of idle workers sought jobs in towns 30 to 50 miles away. In its best days, the chain of Otis textile mills in Three Rivers, Thorndike and Bondsville employed some 2,000 workers. Hence the loss of this, the town's biggest taxpayer, was a shattering blow to the entire township.

Those were desperate days for a small town in which most of the present-day residents were born and raised. And, to make matters worse, the hurricane of 1938 hit Palmer hard at its vulnerable location in the fork of three rivers, Ware, Swift and Quabaug. The flood waters seriously damaged local mills. Emergency action was needed not only to salvage the mill property for future use, but to save the town from possible industrial ruin.

The action came in the organization of Palmer Industries, Inc., a group of 2,000 stockowning citizens dedicated to the job of raising enough funds from savings and recreation activities to take over the Otis properties and put them in repair for new tenants. Working without pay, sometimes long hours in the night, the civic group finally got the funds together, repaired the mills with their own labor, and induced three new industries to take over the Otis plant at Three Rivers: the Cleveland Container Company, Tampax Corporation, and the White Aircraft Company. In addition, the Bondsville plant of the one-time Otis mills is being utilized by two box companies. And nearly $100,000 in tax titles taken over by the town will be off the Treasurer's hands this year.

Glowing Example

Palmer was described today by the State Industrial Commission as its most glowing example of a New England town that simply "would not be licked by the depression or the hurricane or by political factions entering the town from outside to try and capitalize on local properties during the construction of the nearby Quabbin Reservoir."

As a co-operative community venture, no one in Palmer will take personal credit for the town's recaptured prosperity. President Louis Brainerd of the National City Bank said Everett B. French, agent of the State Industrial Commission, did as much as anyone to bring new business to the town. Mr. French, on the other hand, said nothing could have been done without the full co-operation of the citizens organization in which Horace Stearns is a leading light. Mr. Stearns pointed to Mr. Brainerd as leading the way back to prosperity.

On the other hand, hundreds of citizens gave unstintingly of their time and labor to keep Palmer industrially "in the running."

Today there are some 1,200 persons employed in plants where no more than 1,800 were working at the peak of Otis mill production. During the business depression, that 1,800 had dropped to only several hundred. So the 1,200 present-day job holders, plus the steady employment provided by the Wickwire company and several small industries, make Palmer's business streets seem more crowded today than at any other time in the town's history.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Dr. J. Henry Carpenter will speak on the Chinese Co-operative Movement at the Boston University School of Theology at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

The Gordon String Quartet will present a recital at The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Two movies on lunar photography will be shown at The New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Tanner will speak on French Paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m.; also, at 3 p. m., Mrs. Reed will speak on Indian and Persian Textiles; followed by a talk on Art of Our Allies, by Dr. Coomaraswamy. Free to the public.

William Zeuch will give a program, "Hour of Organ Music," at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, at 4:30 p. m. He will be assisted by Miss Artlss deVoit.

Herbert Black will speak on "Headlines, Frontlines and Homelines," at the Ford Hall Forum, at 8 p. m., preceded by an organ recital at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Amy Lowell Honored By Liberty Ship

Ship launchings scheduled for today include a Liberty Ship in California honoring Amy Lowell, poet, who was a native of Brookline, Mass.

Also being launched today, according to the First Naval District, are a submarine chaser and a minesweeper, with another "sub" chaser to go down New England ways next Wednesday.

One "sub" chaser, built by George Lawley & Sons of Neponset, was sponsored by Mrs. E. W. Cunningham, wife of Bill Cunningham, newspaper columnist.

The minesweeper, launched by the Frank L. Sample, Jr., yard at Boothbay, Maine, was sponsored by Miss Sarah Merrill of Boothbay Harbor.

"Calship" No. 159, the Amy Lowell, built by the California Shipbuilding Corporation at Los Angeles Harbor, was sponsored by Mrs. Claude Minor, wife of the rigging superintendent of the "Calship" outfitting department.

Next Wednesday, a "sub" chaser will be launched by the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, Quincy.

'Spring Symphony' Opens Servicemen's Concert on Sunday

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will open the free concert for service men and women with Schumann's Spring Symphony, next Sunday evening at Symphony Hall.

The rest of the program will be Russian with the Introduction and Wedding March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, "The Golden Cockerel." Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovantschina," and Tchaikovsky's "Ouverture Solennelle, 1812."

To facilitate return to military posts, the concert will begin at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained by mail, or by calling at headquarters of the United Service Organizations, Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, 199 Washington Street. Each service man and woman may have an extra ticket for a civilian friend.

U. S. O. 'Open House' Plan for Tomorrow

"Open house" at all United Service Organizations affiliates in the Boston area is the order of the day for tomorrow, with the public invited to see how service men and women are entertained, according to the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee here.

In connection with nationwide USO festivities at 1,200 clubs, the 52 local organizations sponsoring the program are making special arrangements to show how 200,000 visits by members of the armed forces are accommodated every month in the 16 Boston centers.

Beano Banned By Somerville After Tonight

Beano games will be ruled out of Somerville after tonight.

Revived three months ago following an absence of three years, the games are being banned by Acting Mayor Harold A. Palmer "for the betterment of the City of Somerville."

The Mayor's announcement was made when the office of District Attorney Robert T. Bradford had disclosed conditions distasteful to the forces of law and order. At the same time, the District Attorney's office stated that Mayor Palmer had said last December that beano should first "be given a fair chance."

Some of the city's clubs expressed disappointment with the ruling on the grounds that the conditions barring the games were to be found in penny beano games and not in recognized club activities.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Safety Parley Opens Monday

The pertinent topics of war production and civilian defense are expected to draw at least 2,000 delegates from all parts of New England to the twenty-second annual Massachusetts Safety Conference which opens Monday at the Hotel Statler.

The conference is sponsored by the Massachusetts Safety Council, and, according to a spokesman for that group, has been authorized by the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington to promote the war effort in the six New England States.

Crowded into a two-day agenda that will follow the themes of the conservation of manpower and material by safety devices and civilian defense morale, will be reports on women in war industries, home and farm safety, and defense problems in rural areas.

The high point of the conference will be the Governor's Luncheon on Tuesday at which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is expected to make token presentations to the winners of the three State-wide accident reduction contests sponsored by the Council last year.

Joseph B. Lippincott, a director of the American Red Cross, will report on a recent trip to England at this luncheon and Col. John Stillwell, President of the National Safety Council, will discuss "Our National Program for the Conservation of Manpower."

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, conference chairman and director of the protection division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will preside at a defense luncheon Monday.

Speakers include Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum of the Eastern Defense Command, who will undertake to outline the army's relationship to civilian defense, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Service Command.

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Federation of Europe Discussed at Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The belief that a federated Europe would be to the best advantage of Russia; a recommendation that the United Nations formulate now a plan to operate all radio facilities in Europe as the Allied armies advance in order to re-educate the people, and establishment of three study commissions featured developments at the Pan-European Conference at New York University here yesterday.

The sessions were closed, but Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, President and founder of the Pan-European Union, and other leaders of the group held a press conference at which they outlined the day's proceedings.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi told reporters that he had written a letter to Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, voicing hope that unofficial Soviet specialists could participate in the conference discussions, adding that the Ambassador replied that he did not know of any such Russian specialists now in this country. Count Coudenhove-Kalergi held it was "very possible" that Russia would approve a peaceful Europe organized somewhat on the model of Switzerland.

Russia Verus Imperialism

"Russia has had very difficult problems with imperialistic countries of Europe," he recalled. "She was attacked by an imperialistic France and twice by a dominant Germany. It may be that it sees in a federal Europe the greatest security for her western boundaries and will not only agree to accept, but collaborate closely with such a federation.

"Europe and Russia must collaborate very closely not only for the sake of peace but for economic and cultural reasons. Any attempt to create distrust between Europe and Soviet Russia is not only working against the Soviets but against Europe."

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi held that imperialism in a federated Europe would be impossible because while such a union would be tremendously strong in defense against aggression, it would break in pieces if embarked on an aggressive foreign policy.

Preparations Now

When the Allies occupy Europe it will be of extreme importance that European radio stations be taken over by a United Nations commission with a view to bringing about a new public opinion in Europe, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi asserted. He said it has been a mistake for the Allies not to have taken over the radio facilities in North Africa, admitting, however, that "strategic problems" might have made such action difficult.

Personnel for the United Nations radio commission should be trained in this country now and recruited, if possible, among Europeans living here who have strong democratic convictions, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi said, proposing that a United States citizen be chosen to head the commission because "an American would command the greatest possible respect in Europe."

It is very important to get the complete co-operation of religious authorities in any re-education program, the Pan-European leader emphasized.

As soon as possible after the Allied invasion of Europe, new elections should be held under a United Nations commission in freed territories with the aim of re-establishing democratic regimes all over Europe, he urged.

The three commissions named by the conference will study first, judicial problems; secondly, economic problems, and thirdly, cultural problems of postwar Europe.

Commissions' Work

Fernando de los Rios, formerly Spanish Republican Ambassador to the United States, who heads the Judicial Commission, told the press that his group was divided into four subcommittees that will work to (1) lay the foundation for a European court of justice and for a juridical basis for European organization; (2) promote a bill of rights for all peoples of Europe; (3) aid the nationality and minority problems, and (4) study relations of Europe with the world as a whole and future world organizations.

Louis Marlio, professor at the Ecole Libre Des Hautes Etudes, who heads the economic group, said his commission would have four subcommittees which would study (1) all commercial matters; (2) questions of finance and currency; (3) immediate postarmistice period problems—food, industrial and agricultural reconstruction—and (4) the Beveridge, National Resources Planning Board and International Labor Organizations proposals for social security programs.

The cultural commission, headed by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, will set up two subcommittees for intellectual re-education of Europeans and physical rehabilitation by health programs and other means.

N. Y. Woman Is First To Get Air Medal

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27 (AP)—Second Lieut. Elsie S. Ott of St. James, Long Island, N. Y., an air exacuation nurse of the First Troop Carrier Command, has received the first Air Medal ever won by a woman.

The decoration was presented to her in ceremonies at Bowman Field Army Air Base here by Brig. Gen. Fred S. Borum, commanding general of the First Troop Carrier Command, acting for Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces.

Lieutenant Ott won the medal with her service as a nurse to five officers and enlisted men when they were brought by air from India to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington.

In a seven-day flight over 10,000 miles of jungle and ocean, she cared for the five men, with only the aid of a ward man.

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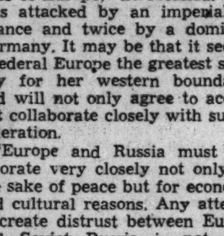

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News
It Looks Fishy From Here

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
The Small Pick Swings a Big One

Prices and Your Purse: New Point Values Expected

By Mary Hornaday
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 27

If you're smart, you won't start spending blue ration stamps, D, E, and F until after April 1 because April point values will probably be reduced on canned fruits and large size cans both of fruits and vegetables. Watch for new point values to be published this week end.

Reminders:

March 29—Start using red point stamps for meats, butter, fats, cheese and salad oil. Red "A" stamps (16 points) good during first week.

March 31—A, B, and C blue stamps for canned and dried fruits and vegetables expire. D, E, and F stamps are good through April 30.

March 31—Last day for "A" gas card holders to get tires inspected.

April 1—Specific cents-per-pound ceiling prices go into effect on all pork cuts. Don't pay more. In event of overcharge the shopper may lodge complaint with her local rationing board.

Non-Rationed Cheeses

Everyday types of cheese that will not be rationed after March 29 include Bel Paese, cream, cottage, Camembert, Brie, cream cheese spreads and bleu (Roquefort).

The entire OPA list of non-rationed cheeses includes 250 kinds, including many you've probably never heard of, such as katschkawalj and reindeer milk.

Save More Fats

Even with butter rationing upon us, your Government wants you to turn in more waste kitchen fats. Housewives are doing better, having turned in nearly 90,000 more pounds in January than in the preceding month, but collections are still falling considerably below quotas.

"Waste kitchen fats," WPB reminds housewives, "yield 10 per cent glycerine and glycerine is one of our most vital war materials."

Defective Shoes

If you waste your No. 17 coupon buying a pair of shoes that are defective, you can get a special shoe stamp at your local War Price and Rationing Board to replace them. Such stamps will be issued only if defective shoes are returned to the shoe dealer within 30 days from purchase.

Pressure Cookers

There will be plenty of housewives wanting pressure cookers for canning this summer who won't be able to buy them, even with the WPB's recent permission for manufacture of 150,000.

WPB reminds would-be canners that wash boilers and wash tubs—used by our mothers and grandmothers — are still practicable equipment for canning fruits and tomatoes by the old-fashioned hot water bath method.

Seed Potatoes

Buying of seed potatoes for food in cities where the lowly spud is scarce has the OPA concerned. So much so that it now has provided that seed potatoes must be tagged as such in sales at retail and cannot be sold in quantities of less than 50 pounds.

Red Stamps

Here's how you and your butcher make change in points paid for meat:

A fraction of a point is dropped if it is less than half a point, and a full point is charged if the fraction is more than one-half.

One point red stamps can be used in making change which means that you will be permitted to carry these stamps loose.

OPA recommends that in order to avoid losing the loose stamps or forgetting them until after their expiration date, you make a point of spending them the very next time you make a purchase.

Watch Speed

Watch your speedometer. Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers has again appealed to local authorities to enforce the 35-mile speed limit, partly to save rubber, partly to avoid accidents from recapped tires that are much more liable to blow out when cars are traveling faster than 35.

'Quick Charge'

Eastern motorists eligible for only "A" gasoline coupons will have considerable difficulty in keeping their car batteries in efficient working order, OPA officials admit.

At least 45 miles of the 90 miles driving allowed each month will have to be done on the open road and on a continuous trip to keep batteries in shape.

A "quick charge" at a service station once a month is advised. Radios and heaters should not be used.

Pork Ceilings

Though OPA points out that the new pork price ceilings effective April 1 on 66 principal cuts are a maximum, officials admit that in most stores the ceiling price will be the selling price, except perhaps where a grocer is overstocked with certain cuts carrying high point values. Then he will advertise a "sale" to entice consumers to surrender ration points.

Restaurant Portions

You can expect smaller restaurant portions of meat and butter after March 29. A new eating house and institution rationing system just going into effect is designed to make per person allowances of restaurant eaters and home eaters as nearly equal as possible and thus prevent boasts: "I had a wonderful steak at ——'s cafe last night; we haven't had one at home like that for months."

Grew: U. S. Should Fight And Win American Way

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, says the United States should not imitate Japanese or German methods of waging war. "We must and will win by being more American than ever before," he told the Pennsylvania Society of Engineers in an address March 26.

Collective Security Resolution Backed by Women's Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Senators behind the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution for senatorial approval of postwar collective security have given their personal blessing to a women's campaign for its passage launched here under the auspices of the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, an offspring of Carrie Chapman Catt's National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota revealed that most of his correspondence on the measure has been from men to date, but Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer, sponsor of the local campaign, reminded a group of women leaders gathered in the home of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot that women have more time to think about peace than men who are busy with war activities.

Mrs. Norman Whitehouse of New York, chairman of the Women's Action Committee, reported a "terrific push" from all over the country for passage of the resolution, known in Washington as "B2-H2," or some similar measure, to assure the nation that the United States Senate will not renege on the peace as it did after World War I.

Each woman present was asked to sign a pledge promising to write her Senators asking their support of the resolution, or authorizing her name to be used by the Women's Action Committee, and its Washington subsidiary, the Committeen to Win the Peace Now.

Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio forecast that it will be about a month before the Senate really knows public sentiment on the resolution. "It takes about two weeks for our views to get to the people and about two weeks more for their views to get back to Congress," he said.

Letters received thus far in support of it, he reported, have come chiefly from soldiers at the front, from young men about to be drafted and from students who are anxious to see a better world ahead.

Senator Burton said he agreed with many of his correspondents that the first need is to win the war, but explained that a vital factor in the winning would be the assurance that the two-thirds rule in the Senate will not be allowed to stand in the way of executive-legislative co-operation in working out the best possible peace plans. Whatever machinery is set up, he said, must be capable of amendment to provide additional functions and members from time to time.

"In the suffrage days, we used to say 'Uncle Sam needs a wife.' He certainly needs one today more than ever," Mrs. C. Reinhold Noyes, a vice-chairman of the Women's Action Committee, told the women.

East and West Solidified By Mme. Chiang's Visit

By Rodney L. Brink
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27—This city's Chinatown will never be exactly the same again, nor will San Francisco itself, for that matter. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is here, and her ideals, her courage, her childlike yet queenly charm, leave something of their rich glow as a lasting inspiration. The East and the West have lived in friendship and mutual respect here at the Golden Gate for 100 years, and now one of future history's heroines has made them kin.

"I think the wholehearted welcome accorded me in America will be taken by my people to mean that wholeheartedness is meant also for them," said Mme. Chiang as she played at questions and answers with perhaps a hundred persons at a press conference yesterday afternoon. In the group were Dr. Will Durant, Albert Rhys Williams, and other authors and lecturers, as well as correspondents and reporters from all up and down the Pacific Coast and points inland.

Serious Questions Posed

There were no "trick" questions. All were serious questions, and still the ready smile of "Madame," as she is known to her retinue, came and went as she recognized a questioner or answered a question about Red Cross work or about the use of gas by the Japanese.

One questioner asked Mme. Chiang to comment on what he termed "the two-year postponement of all-out war against Japan, as proposed by Prime Minister Churchill." As always between a question and an answer, Mme. Chiang paused for a thoughtful second, then said: "Americans like the Chinese are a very realistic people. You were attacked by Japan. We were attacked by Japan. You have been bombarded only with words by Germany. Being a realistic people, when attacked you must defend yourselves."

There was no smile when Mme. Chiang considered the fact that Japan and Russia are still at peace, and that Russia has just extended a treaty according Japan fishing rights in Russian waters. Male members of her official party sat tensely but confidently as she deftly handled this and other questions of global import.

Prospects of Vast Trade

"I have said that we Chinese are a realistic people," she answered, 'and being realistic we realize that Russia in her position undoubtedly has problems she is unable to expose to the world, and that we in her position would feel the same way."

She agreed that the strong sense of family in Chinese affairs is an important factor in the nation's unity against its aggressor, "but you who know us say that we are the most individualistic individuals anywhere in the world."

The prospects of trade between China and the United States after the war, harnessing American manufacturing skills to the needs of 450,000,000 persons in China, Mme. Chiang sees as great almost beyond imagining.

"China looks upon America as a true friend. We want from you what you want from us: perfect understanding and good will. We want your help, but China is not begging for anything. I did not come here to beg."

Chinatown, the city within a city, has been agog with preparations for days. Many San Franciscans who have taken Chinatown for granted for many years were surprised at the numbers of Chinese, from toddlers to World War veterans, who proudly paraded for Mme. Chiang on the afternoon she held sway on a gilt balcony of San Francisco's massive City Hall. Vivid and silken, and oriental, yet strangely modern and American: it was a parade such as only a Chinese city within an American city could produce. Many other Chinese came from many another coast city to take part or to see.

"This date," said the Chinese press, "marks the most historical event in the 100 years of the Chinese in California."

School Raise Likely In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An amendment to the general appropriations bill provides a flat 15 per cent salary increase for South Carolina teachers.

The allotment for teachers would be increased from $3,817,118 to $4,166,635, an amount provided in the original house bill.

Speaking in favor of the salary raise, Senator Sawyer of Georgetown urged his colleagues to "recognize the value of the services these people have given by sticking by their jobs."

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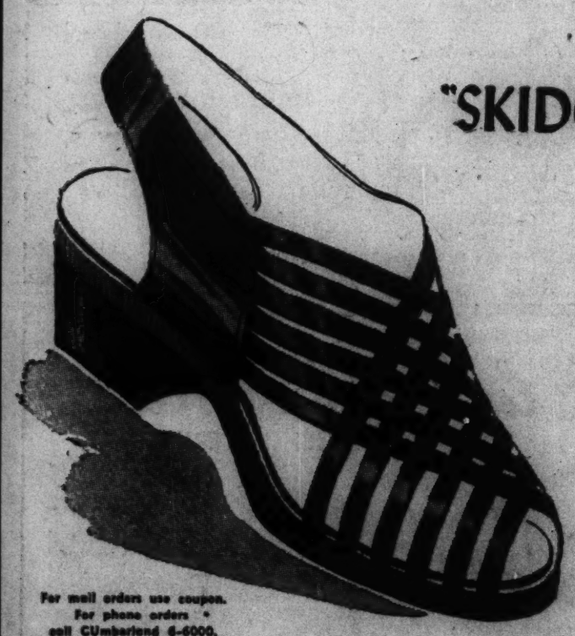

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Above pictures the recent production rally at The Murray Company plant in Natick, Mass.

behind the man behind the gun

Fine American women from good American homes, girls just out of high school, mothers with sons at the front, wives with family cares, yes, even grandmothers are working at The Murray Company hour after hour to back our fighting forces. The great majority of all the workers in the plant are women, doing the hardest kind of work, never dodging a single heavy responsibility. In no other plant in the country is the actual machine operation and inspection being performed exclusively by women. Three of the five executive officers of its local of the Machine Workers of America Union are women active in developing policies. Woman leadership is encouraged and developed by The Murray Company . . . for today women have taken over with grim determination to back the men behind the guns of the U. S. A

THE MURRAY COMPANY

NATICK DIVISION

The Murray Company are manufacturers of Cotton Ginning Machinery: Cotton Seed Oil Mill Machines: Woodworking Machinery: Electric Motors: Heating and Ventilating Equipment—and

WAR MATERIALS

Plants are located at Dallas, Texas—Atlanta, Ga.—Memphis, Tenn.—East Bridgewater, South Boston and Natick, Mass.

J. Kirby McDonough, President
H. B. Braude, Vice President
Laurence E. Blood, Chief Engineer
A. H. Blackett, Natick Plant Mgr.

Acceptance of the Service Flag from Mr. Braude by Mrs. Hannah Sloan, an employee of The Murray Company, and whose son is in the armed forces.

Three Novelties Heard At Symphony Concert

By L. A. Sloper

After a winter remarkable for its paucity of novelties, Dr. Koussevitzky yesterday submitted three unfamiliar pieces at the twentieth Friday afternoon Symphony concert of the season. William Schuman's Secular Cantata, "A Free Song," for chorus and orchestra, then had its first performance anywhere. Two other works were played for the first time in Boston: the Brazilian Camargo Guarnieri's "Abertura Concertante," with the composer conducting, and Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait."

Thus the concert was in effect a hymn to democracy and a gesture toward hemispherical solidarity; though from this point of view the other item of the program, the Fifth Symphony of Sibelius, was perhaps a little out of place.

Mr. Schuman's new cantata was "adapted" from poems of Walt Whitman. The first part is set to the short verses, "Long, too long, America," and "Look down, fair moon"; the second, to lines from the poem, "Song of the Banner at Daybreak."

The score made a very favorable first impression. The composer seems to have caught the spirit of Whitman's poems, whose appositeness to today's situation he has discerned and contrived musically to express. The themes are pregnant and the texture is rich. Its contrapuntal firmness seems to body forth the thought and character of the poet.

* * *

The performance was virtuosic. The orchestra was assisted by the Radcliffe and Harvard choruses, whose precision, power and rhythmic vitality reflected much credit upon their conductor, G. Wallace Woodworth, as well as upon Dr. Koussevitzky.

There was, however, one flaw in the interpretation, and whether the composer or the conductor was responsible for it would be difficult to say without a more intimate acquaintance with the score. The dynamic scheme consisted almost exclusively of blacks and whites. The executants leaped back and forth between fortissimo and pianissimo. Such a scheme is more effective than expressive.

Mr. Guarnieri's overture proved to be an amiable, ingratiating piece, well designed to cultivate good will between good neighbors. It is simple in structure, consisting of two parts which are alternated, one rhythmic, the other lyrical, presumably representing respectively Brazilian dance and folk song forms. The composition, which is agreeable to listen to, rouses a desire to hear some of the composer's more ambitious work. Mr. Guarnieri conducted with restraint, obviously convinced that the orchestra understood his wishes.

* * *

Mr. Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" is built around words of the statesman himself, which are introduced in the third section by a speaker, in this instance Will Geer. In the opening section the composer has tried, he says, to suggest something of the "mysterious sense of fatality that surrounds Lincoln's personality," and of his gentleness and simplicity. In this he has been less successful than in expressing, in the second section, also orchestral, the background of the period. This he has accomplished by incorporating popular music of the time.

The final section was designed merely as a frame for excerpts from Lincoln's letters and speeches. Of course the composer was wise in making no attempt to compete with or elaborate upon the words of the Emancipator.

Mr. Geer evidently had been thoughtfully chosen for the speaker. In appearance he somewhat, suggests the figure of Lincoln, as we know it in portrait and sculpture, and his voice either has or was made to assume what may be regarded as a homespun Lincolnian quality. He proved himself an excellent actor, and gave an impressive reading of the lines.

Probably in assessing these works of Mr. Schuman and Mr. Copland a certain allowance must be made for the tenseness of the times and the appropriateness of the sentiments which mtivated the composers. It is possible that in quieter periods we shall respond to them less readily. It may be that they will not wear well. No one can say today. For the scores of Sibelius are not wearing well. A few years ago we were all, or almost all, stirred to enthusiasm by them. Today that enthusiasm could be maintained only by an effort which we are not called upon to make. The effect has worn off. Yesterday the Fifth seemed repetitious, dull, and even meretricious in its obvious appeal to the emotions.

Concert of Brazilian Music

By showing of a program given by Nicholas Slonimsky, speaker and pianist, and Norma Farber, soprano, at the Boston Center for Adult Education last night, the particular luminary in the Brazilian musical skies must be the composer Heitor Villa-Lobos. The occasion was dominated by Villa-Lobos, though a fair number of other composers were presented—Lorenzo Fernañdez, Francisco Mignone, Camargo Guarnieri, Luciano Gallet, and Barrozo Netto. As for that, Villa-Lobos would figure large in any concert plan he contributed to, because he makes a full-length work of whatever he writes.

Conciseness and moderation are hardly qualities Villa-Lobos stands for; and still he happens to be one of those masters of facility who hold listeners' interest and attention, no matter to what lengths they go and what expanses they cover. He belongs to other than lyric classification anyway. His music, or at all events much of it, runs to something like lyric prose; he is discursive, in contrast to Guarnieri, for example, who is direct, formal, classic.

Mr. Guarnieri, by chance, was present at the exhibition and acknowledged applause for Mrs. Farber's singing of his piece entitled "Canção Brasileira" and Mr. Slonimsky's playing of his "Dansa Brasileira." Mr. Slonimsky noted in his preliminary talk, based on travel as well as study, that the Center's committee had arranged affairs long before it was known that Mr. Guarnieri was to be in town this week to assist as conductor at the Boston Symphony Concerts.

Finally on Villa-Lobos, a set of three songs of his for voice and solo violin (Alfred Krips playing) was interpreted with remarkable effect by Mme. Farber. His Chôros No. 5 (Alma Brasileira) was done fetchingly in the vein, too, by Mr. Slonimsky as pianist. The composer likes that designation, "chôros"; it seems to be an individual fancy without very fixed meaning. Once, long ago, he was asked what it meant. "Why," he replied, "it's just a chôros."

W. P. T.

Quincy Refuses To Pay Two Bills On New Fire House

James P. Donovan, Quincy Commissioner of Public Works, said recently he had declined to approve for payment two bills totaling $477 for items on the new Quincy Point fire station because orders for the equipment were not put through legal channels, and because there is no appropriation.

The money is owed two concerns for mostly electrical equipment and hardware. Mr. Donovan insisted that when equipment is purchased, the order for it should be approved by the city auditor, who makes a notation on the blank that there is money for the purpose.

City officials said they believed the city could not be held responsible for the debt. They explained, "It is up to the seller and not the buyer to beware."

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, March 28

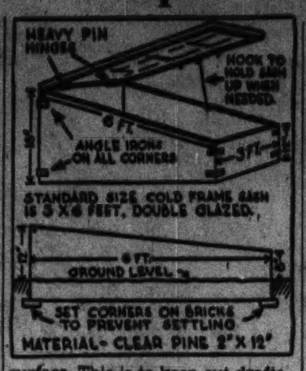
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Cold Frames Are Helpful for V Gardeners

A cold frame is so useful to the gardener and so easy to have, that the small amount of time and expense to provide one is likely to be worth while. In the spring it serves as a nursery for young plants, which can be started under glass weeks earlier than outside, or which can be "hardened off" when transplanted into it from flats before they are put into the garden.

Anyone who can wield a hammer and saw can make one. Unless you have an old window frame, the standard hot-bed sash usually treated for weathering, determines the size, 3 by 6 feet or any multiple there of.

The frame itself should be constructed of wide one-inch boards —cypress, white pine or some wood which resists rot. Dig a hole in the ground slightly larger than the size of the frame and at least a foot deep. Set in your frame so that six inches is beneath the surface. This is to keep out drafts.



The frame you have set in is built to be higher at the back than in the front, so that your window sash when hinged to it at the back will slant, catching the sun and shedding the rain. Construct the above the ground eight inches and the back 13 inches. When you set it into the hole, have it slant toward the south to face early spring suns.

A sunny spot near the garden, protected from winds and driving rain is a good location. A hook or some device for holding the sash open during warm spring days is essential. Some gardeners make a deeply notched 2x2 board about 8 inches long to hold up the sash at each notch level as desired.

Dr. Hsieh to Speak At Milford Church

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer and author, will speak on "What Christian Influence Has Meant to Chinese Leaders," in Milford next Sunday. Dr. Hsieh will address the Sunday School at the Methodist Church and also the Service at 10:45 a. m. Later in the afternoon he will speak before a Union Vesper Service of combined churches.

In the evening Dr. Hsieh will address the Young People's Christian Fellowship, Grace Congregational Church in Framingham.

Triple Anniversary Marks Long Service At Industrial Home

A triple anniversary covering 90 years of official service in connection with the work of the Boston Industrial Home was celebrated at the Home recently.

The Home's Secretary, Charles P. Raymond, and its Treasurer, Freeman O. Emerson, commemorated 25 years each with the organization, while Oliver C. Elliot, Superintendent, celebrated 40 years of service.

Feature program of the evening was a musical program furnished by the Ladies' Quartet of the First Baptist Church, Jamaica Plain, under the direction of Nelson Raymond.

Work Project From Everett Joining Army

An Everett Work Projects Administration sewing project, originally begun as a relief measure, today symbolizes the times by joining the Army.

Mayor Frank E. Lewis disclosed that beginning on Monday the WPA sewing project, conducted at the municipal building and garage in East Everett, is to be taken over by the United States Army. The approximately 75 women in the project, which fills a four or five-room space in the municipal building, are to begin the renovation, reclaiming and repair of Army clothing from various military establishments in the local area, he said.

The Mayor said that he was particularly happy over the Army's choice of the Everett women inasmuch as it is one of only three groups chosen to participate in such work. The others are to be located at Brockton, Mass., and Portland, Maine, he disclosed.

Many of the women in the Everett project, the Mayor said, would be unlikely to be considered in the commercial garment trades because of their age, yet the Army has considered them skilled enough operators to work on the exacting specifications of the Army.

The relief phase of the project will be completed today, the Mayor stated. The Army officials are to move in additional power sewing machines on Saturday and the women will begin work for the Army on Monday.

The City of Everett, the Mayor added, has signed an agreement with the Army renting the municipal space for the nominal sum of $1 a year. The Army is required to provide heating, lighting, and telephone service, he said.

Training in 36 Skilled Trades Led Way for 1942 Ship Record

Log of the Port of Boston

Shipbuilders of this country trained hundreds of thousands of new employees in 36 skilled trades so thoroughly that the industry was enabled to meet and exceed the Presidential directives in 1942 for big production—the only major industry in such a position—according to the National Council of American Shipbuilders.

Data received in local shipping circles today from the Council, show that a high percentage of the expanding shipyard pay rolls represent men and women who had no trade knowledge and experience a few years ago. The privately owned shipyards have trained and educated a great army of skilled workers and have so co-ordinated their efforts that the industry has broken record after record for deadweight tonnage of merchant ships produced and put into essential service.

Construction of a Liberty Ship calls into action the services of 36 skilled and special trades, the Council stated. Included are such classsifications as angle-furnaceman; bitumastic applier; chipper; galvanizer; joggler; layer-out; loftsmen; puncher; scarpher, and roller. In addition many more commonly known trades are required, including welders; carpenters; plumbers; pattern makers; molders; joiners; draftsmen; coppersmiths; cabinet makers; blacksmiths, and boilermakers.

Pass in the Night

Steamship office personnel is shifting back and forth among the ports as business smiles on one and then another seaport, and back again. Harry O. Bruce, cashier and in charge of the Boston office of Norton, Lilly & Co., since Ray Rodey was transferred to New York, has himself been ordered to New York temporarily at least while Herbert Shimmin who was formerly at Boston and has been in New York for some months is now returning to the Boston office for a time.

Leon Stone

Custom House Promotion

Eric A. Rockstrom, long affiliated with the custodian force of the Custom House at Boston, and active in the union of Federal Employees, has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the tallest building in the city.

Freight Piers Stay

Efforts of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. to eliminate as "freight stations" the Army Base terminal and Commonwealth Pier No. 5, both in South Boston, by deleting them from their terminal tariffs, as proposed about a year ago, failed this week when the Interstate Commerce Commission refused the necessary permission. As a result, the two piers, and another in Providence and a fourth in South Providence, will remain as "freight stations." The new schedules were proposed to become effective July 13, 1942, but were postponed after protests, pending a decision by the ICC. In its decision the ICC found that "schedules intended to relieve respondent (New York, New Haven & Hartford R R.) from responsibility for loading and unloading expense on carload freight interchanged with water carriers at certain piers in Boston and Providence, found unduly prejudicial and not shown to be just and reasonable. Suspended schedules ordered canceled."

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News; News Analysis. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—8:45 p. m.—English Period.. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Canada Calls From London. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49. 1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

For Sunday, March 28

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.12meg., 49m.

Guatemala—3:45 p. m.—"Songs Hit Parade." Recorded. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-up. GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.

Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Service of Prayer for China. GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58-meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Symphony Concert Recorded. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92-meg., 102m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

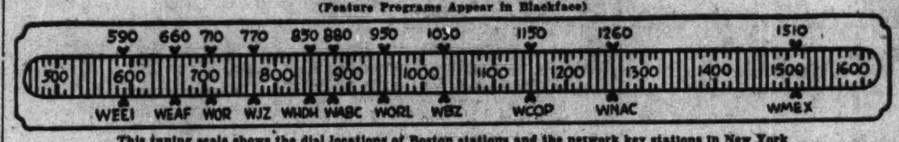
'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 29

12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News: Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Billie Burke	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm: News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Plot for Victory": talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Studio String Concert	Melodies for Strings	Red Sox Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Studio String Concert	Fall Out for Victory	Leni McIntire's Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Red Cross Program.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade	"Fantasy in Melody"	Roy Shield and Company	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	from Buffalo	"Fantasy in Melody"	Roy Shield and Company	"Boston's Future"; talks	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield and Company	"Boston's Future"; talks	Leatheneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Bizet's "Carmen"; Lily	'Plant a Victory Garden'	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books':	Djanel; Lois Albanese;	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Bernard de Voto.	Thelma Votipka; Helen	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Olheim; Raoul Jobin;	News: Hats Off to Everett	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Leonard Warren;	"Saturday Serenade"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch	George Cehanovsky;	Matinee in Rhythm	Elmer Davis, comments.	Harry James' Orchestra.
4:15	Report from London	Alessio de Paolis;	Religious Book Week	String Ensemble	Henry Busse's Orchestra
4:30	United We Stand.	Lorenzo Alvary; Mack	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
4:45	We Stand: Music.	Harrell; Sir Thomas	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Beecham, conducter	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
5:15	Rudolph Ringwall,	Metropolitan Opera:	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:30	conductor	Bizet's "Carmen"	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera	Adventures in Research.	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News coments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Drama; Song Shop	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frank Hunt	Alec Templeton Music	Garden Gossip	Musical Rendezvous	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
6:45	Jefferson Essay Con.	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Eyes-Ears Air Force	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	"This Is My Story"; dr.	'The Day of Reckoning':	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	drama; Trial of Tojo	London; variety show	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Marion Anderson's Orch.
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Crumit quiz	"Brave Darkness"	McCarthy; D. Ameche	'How Can We Keep	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family"	Small Business Alive?"	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	orchestra; guest	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments.	News Service
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	Song Spinners: quartet.	George Gershwin's Music
10:30	"The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour"; John	"What's My Name"; quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45	the Gun"; drama.	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	"Melody Hall"; orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Larry Lesseur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:15	"Lest We Forget"	"Star Productions"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgine' Orchestra.
11:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Star Productions"	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"The Rumal Plan"; forum	Day's End: music
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	Newcast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	recorded	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World.	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Freedom on the Land
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Words and Music	'World Fred Music	'Southland Echoes': choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services
11:15	Church: speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul:	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Services
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	St. Paul's Cathedral	Tremont Temple
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: "What	News report
12:15	Elmer Davis, OWI.	Weekly War Journal	Vienna Concert Orch.	Next for Norway-Sweden'	Phil Saltman's Showcase
12:30	Salt Lake City	Studio speaker	News Service	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	Studio speaker	Eye Witness News; dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Miriam Burroughs, vio-	'That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo"; drama
1:15	P. Saltman, pianist	lin; Leo Litwin, pianist	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Caesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30	News Report	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe"; speakers,	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Col. Stoopnagle; quiz	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe"; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Univ. of Chicago Round-	Religious program	Romance in Music
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	table: "Minorities"	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Music	Religious program	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Moylan Sisters, songs	Prentiss Brown: Ration	'This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Fritz Reiner, con-	"You and the War"	'World of News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	ductor	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour': choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	Fritz Reiner, con-	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	ductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Melodies": Ra-	Young People's Church	Gilbert and Sullivan:
4:45	Percy Grainger	Matinee of Yesterday	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speakers	"Yeoman of the Guard"
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Symphony Orches-	'Answering You'; British	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysis.	tra; Leopold Stokowski,	America two-way talks	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus;	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama.	News Service
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama.	moment Musicale
6:30	Bergt. Gene Autry;	Annual Fishermen's Fes-	'The Great Gildersleeve'	Upton Close, comments.	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	tival: speakers; chorus	comedy drama	News Service	Religious program
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	Orson Welles, substitut-	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:15	People's Platform	Sportscast	ing for Jack Benny	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids" Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Ed Wynn	Stars-Stripes in Britain;	Central Baptist Church
7:45	interviews; orch.	ley, m. c.; Fred Allen	Spivak's Orchestra	reports on activities	Services
8:00	Trans-Atlantic Call;	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"People to People"	"Brave Darkness"	McCarthy; D. Ameche	'How Can We Keep	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family"	Small Business Alive?"	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	orchestra; guest	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments.	News Service
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	Song Spinners: quartet.	George Gershwin's Music
10:30	"The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour"; John	"What's My Name"; quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45	the Gun"; drama.	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	"Melody Hall"; orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Larry Lesseur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:15	"Lest We Forget"	"Star Productions"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgine' Orchestra.
11:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Star Productions"	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"The Rumal Plan"; forum	Day's End: music
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	Newcast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	recorded	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	Musical program	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News Reporter	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; Organ	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Braves Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Leo Litwin, pianist	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Home Topic Talks	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Woman"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Margaret Janis, songs	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio Strings: Marina	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"	Arketook, W. Sutherl'nd	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Elis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Nobody's Children";	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	dramatization	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newsaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Mary Small, songs.	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs.	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Calling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Stories; songs	Richard Sallinger; News
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	'The Lone Ranger";	Red Cross Drama	'The Magic Carpet';	'How About It, Girls?'
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch.	Western; dramatization.	John Barry, comments	dramatized fairy tales.	Tito Guizar, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America.	"Sizing Up the News".	"This Is My Story"; dr.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False"; quiz.	Richard Crooks; tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop"; drama.
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz.	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond"; drama	Made to Order
9:00	Theater: Lana	"Counterspy"; espionage	"Great Artists"; Marian	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Mozart:
9:15	Turner, Pierre	drama	Anderson; orchestra	News Service	Serenade; Ella Fitz-
9:30	Amount, in "Cross-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	gerald; Hoagy Carmi-
9:45	roads"	Orchestra; Trumpeter	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	chael; Classical Album
10:00	Guild: "This Thing	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news.	News; Defense talk
10:15	Called Love"	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morals"; D. Pardue	Todd Grant, news
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15	W. Calmer-W. Shirer	Harry Greene's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	Mitt Hirth's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout

Women's Activities: What Price Peace?

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Winning the peace will depend upon the people's willingness to continue to make certain sacrifices which they are now making for the sake of war, Prof. Anton de Haas of Harvard told the Netherlands Club of New England this afternoon at a meeting at the Copley-Plaza.

These sacrifices, he said, will be along the lines of industrial and commercial adjustments to the lives of other nations. "We are closing up business concerns and establishing price controls for the sake of the war, and we shall have to continue this after the war," he declared.

If, on the other hand, the people decide they want an immediate return to normalcy, that will mean war again in 25 years, he warned. "The road to the accomplishment of the aims enunciated by Prime Minister Churchill and Vice-President Wallace lies by way of uncomfortable and disturbing readjustments in our economic life," he said.

Planning Prospects Better

Professor de Haas believes that the outlook for sensible postwar planning is better now than during World War I because people are at least thinking and arguing about it. "But I am extremely afraid," he added, "that we are allowing ourselves to become enthusiastic about attractive-sounding mottoes and blueprints without realizing the practical steps that must be taken to make these ideals become true."

The first thing that needs to be done, he thinks, is not the drawing up of blueprints but the statement of certain principles on which all nations will agree. He named three: that small nations must be respected; that frontiers should be settled in such a way that the populations involved will have an opportunity to express themselves; that there shall be no territorial acquisitions.

"These are generalities," he admitted, "but they are as far as we can hope to go at present. Meanwhile nations must be prepared to agree on these and must signify their intention of co-operating in the peace."

Likes Senate Resolve

Professor de Haas considers the Senate join-the-peace resolution of the highest importance because it would put the United States on record as intending to co-operate. The world is just marking time, waiting for us to show our hand, he said.

As a second step in preparing for peace, Professor de Haas mentioned the need of a general program to educate the public to understand that peace requires continuous and permanent labor on the part of the nations. That there must be, in other words, a permanent peace commission, before which all problems will be brought.

Since the relations among nations are largely economic and financial rather than political, he said, they will require constant readjustment. Not a static but a dynamic peace will be required, he asserted.

Professor de Haas was introduced by Dr. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer, President of the Netherlands Club and also chairman of the executive committee of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund. The gross proceeds of today's meeting went to the Red Cross.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Club Giving Yearly Show

Alison Gilman, left, and Virginia Marsdon practice a showgirl number of the Vincent Club production which will be given in John Hancock Hall on April 2 and 3 with a matinee on Saturday, April 3. Miss Dorothy Rackemann is chairman of "Vincent Ventures of 1943" as this year's show is called. The affair is an annual event for the benefit of the Vincent Memorial Hospital.

Clubs' Events Scheduled For Coming Week

Monday

Waban Woman's Club—Vera Micheles Dean, speaker, "After Victory, What?" Mrs. Roger Preston, hostess. Paintings by Mrs. Raymond O. Wells on display. Neighborhood Clubhouse, 1:30 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Annual meeting and banquet. Minstrel show of home talent. Miss Frances D. Cogswell, chairman. South Parish House, 6:30 p. m.

New England Women's Club—Regular meeting, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Newtonville Woman's Club—Series of bridge parties at homes of members under auspices of Ways and Means Committee, 1:30 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Dr. Theodore Spencer, associate professor of English at Harvard, will speak on "Literature and the War" under sponsorship of Literature Committee. Vestry of the Union Church, 3 p. m.

Newton Highlands Garden Club—Sidney G. Kimpton will speak on "Vegetables" at home of Mrs. Donald D. McKay, 46 Woodcliff Road, 7:45 p. m.

Boston League of Women Voters—Evening Group meeting at Brittany Coffee Shop, 6 p. m.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—Victory Bridge for Ways and Means Committee at home of Mrs. John W. Leavitt, 1906 Beacon Street, Brookline. Mrs. George C. Miles, Chairman. 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club—Alton B. Atwood will give illustrated lecture on "A Trip to Brazil," 7:30 p. m.

Woman's Club of Newton Highlands—Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on "World Events." Parish House of Congregational Church, 2 p. m.

Quest and Question Club, Winthrop—Mrs. Charles H. Moore, speaker, "Let There Be Light." Hostess, Mrs. Frank H. Douglas.

Old and New Malden—The Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, Speaker. Vestry, Centre Methodist Church, 2 p. m.

Wednesday

Boston Colony National Society of New England Women—Mrs. Charles H. Hitchin will speak on "Flower Arrangement in the Garden." Mrs. Harold D. Baker will preside. College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Dramatic sketch of Loring-Greenough House and Neighborhood, written by Eva Phillips Boyd, will be presented under the direction of Mrs. Robert W. Myers at the Unitarian Parish House at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Monthly Institute. Mary Barnett Gilson, speaker, "Backgrounds and Foregrounds of Trends in Industry." Y. W. C. A., 10 a. m.

D. A. R.—Bunker Hill Chapter at home of Mrs. Summer S. Hammond, 186 School Street, Somerville, Mrs. Percival Waters, Regent, presiding. Miss Virginia Burke will speak on nutrition. Paul Revere Chapter at the College Club, 10:30 a. m. H. T. Wadsworth will speak on "The Gardener Takes His Place." Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, Regent.

Women's Republican Club — Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken, speaker, "Current Events," 11 a. m. Membership Drive luncheon, 12:30, Mrs. Robert Barton, speaker, "Flower Arrangements."

Quota Club of Boston—Miss Corinne Mead, Chief Librarian for Winchester, speaker, "Books a Librarian Recommends." Women's Educational and Industrial Union, regular meeting.

Melrose Woman's Club—Harris Walter Reynolds will give illustrated lecture, "Along Alaskan Coasts and Inland Trails." G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Harvard Woman's Club of Boston—Irma Wing Taylor will give illustrated talk on "The Blue Grass and the Great Smokies." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Friday

Daughters of Colonial Wars—"Portraiture Monologues" by Mrs. Frank Leon Nason. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Entertainment by trio consisting of Edith Stearns, pianist; Frances Henderson, violinist; Norma Jean Olson, cellist. Mrs. William H. Wilson and Mrs. Charles W. Hurn, hostesses. Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Pitts Fessenden Parker, cartoonist, will speak on "This Funny Old World." Vestry of Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m.

Lothrop Club, Beverly—Annual meeting. Luncheon, 12:15 in Unitarian Parish House. Business meeting, 1:45, followed by play, "There Are None of Them Perfect," presented by Literature and Drama Committee. Mrs. Arthur F. Thompson, Chairman.

Winthrop Woman's Club—Conservation Day. Morning session, 11 a. m., sound film, "The Heritage We Guard"; Mrs. John B. Codman, speaker, "Gardening Indoors." Luncheon, 12:30. Business meeting, 2 p. m. Orrin C. Davis, Principal of Winthrop Senior High School, and Alice H. Sandwerson, Supervisor of Education, New England Museum of Natural History, speakers.

Cantabrigia Club—Emory Stevens Bucke, speaker, "Two Days Tramping in Boston," 2 p. m. Mrs. Walter Mendenhall, chairman.

Saturday

Boston Wheelock Club—Annual meeting. Lecture and demonstration on home canning by Mrs. Ralph Howe of Concord. 49 Pilgrim Road. 10:15 a. m.

Seamen Tell of Sub Attack

Eighteen members of the 73-man crew of an American merchantman reported recently after landing in Boston that two Axis torpedoes virtually tore the bow from their craft in an attack in the Atlantic late in February.

After a night on two life rafts, the survivors reported that they boarded a lifeboat in which they were adrift for 16 days before being picked up by an American naval vessel, 180 miles northwest of the scene of the sinking.

How to Lighten Heavy Garden Soil

If your victory garden plot has six hours' sun a day, and is free from the roots of trees and shrubs, its soil probably can be put into good condition to grow vegetables.

The most frequent condition which needs correction is a predominance of clay, which makes a heavy soil, difficult to work, which holds water well but shrinks and cracks when dry.

The problem of dealing with clay is simply to make it coarser. It is composed of fine particles which refuse to collect in coarser grains. When there is just the right amount of moisture in clay it can be spaded, crumbled and worked with ease; but when too wet it should never be touched, and when too dry it resists all your efforts to work it.

It can be coarsened by mixing with it coarse materials, such as old ashes, cinders, fine gravel, or well decayed organic matter from a compost heap or old manure pile. Sand is often recommended, but a little sand often seems to make clay harder; very large quantities should be used, if any. Instead of sand, fine limestone screenings which are just as cheap, will do a fine job.

Lime has a special effect upon clay. It makes the fine particles collect into coarser grains, which let water and air through more readily, and are easier to work. Heavy applications of limestone may be used, say 20 pounds to 100 square feet, without any bad effects. Besides its chemical effects upon clap particles, limestone is a physical coarsener.

Proper Preparing of Soil Saves Garden Time and Seeds

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Planting a victory garden in soil that is not properly prepared is a waste of time and seed, and this year we can't afford to waste either. Soil preparation means spading, liming, and fertilizing.

Begin working with the soil just as soon as the frost is thoroughly out of it. But don't rush things. Wait until it is dry enough to handle without being sticky. Squeeze a handful and if it breaks apart easily you can work with it.

If you are gardening on new land, it is especially important to do a good job of spading. Dig rather deeply and turn the sods over so the grass will be deeply buried. If the sods are very heavy and thick, as for example with orchard or field grass in great tufts, many of them should be shaken out and piled outside the garden border, as it is hard to bury them deeply enough to kill all the running roots. Banging two sods together by hand will shake into the garden the good topsoil closest to the sods.

Deep digging and thorough pulverizing with hoe and rake aids drainage and encourages deep rooting. However, be sure not to turn over more than an inch of subsoil. It may need some loosening, but should not be mixed with topsoil.

If you have a good deal of digging and fertilizing to do, it is easier to prepare part of the space at a time, as needed, rather than to dig up the whole area at once.

Find Out What Soil Needs

Soil is acid, alkaline, or neutral. Most vegetables like soil that is only slightly acid. Beets, for example, prefer a fairly sweet soil, and if they have done poorly for you the soil probably needs liming. The correct amount of lime should be determined by a soil test. You can do this yourself if you obtain the equipment, or you can get in touch with your state agricultural college or regional agricultural experiment station about soil tests.

Ground limestone is spread over the soil at the rate of about one pound to every 20 square feet, and worked in. It acts slowly, and for this reason is better applied in the fall. If you need to lime your soil this spring hydrated lime is of quicker action. You will want less, depending on your soil test, and will need to keep it from contact with fertilizer or manure. If you have wood ashes from your fireplace you can substitute them at the rate of about three times the amount of limestone recommended. Wood ashes contain lime and some potash.

Next, your soil will probably need organic material or humus. Humus lightens heavy soil, enriches light soil, and helps hold water. It is the food your plants will use. Humus is added by means of manure, either fresh or dried; by spading in green manure crops planted last fall; and from the compost pile. If you can get well rotted fresh manure [and for the victory garden, horse and cow manure have about the same value] you are fortunate. However, the dried manures, although more expensive, are considered just as good, and of course more pleasant to deal with. If you have manured your garden, apply also a dressing of superphosphate at the rate of one pound to 40 square feet, spaded in just before planting. Bonemeal can be substituted for superphosphate.

Compost Pile is "Savings Bank"

Commercial fertilizers are a means of adding to the soil the three main forms of plant food: nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash. The most widely used mixture in this region in the past has been a 5-8-7. This means 5 per cent of nitrogen, 8 of phosphorous, and 7 of potash. Nitrogen is needed in making explosives; therefore, unless your dealer has fertilizers from last year in hand, the only kind available is a 3-8-7, the so-called Victory Garden Fertilizer, and it is limited by the Government to food production only. Apply an equivalent of 1 pound to 25 or 30 square feet if you have not already used manure.

Broadcast it over the garden then chop it in with a rake to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, or surface-spade it in. Now you are ready to plant.

If you have gardened other years and been forehanded, you probably have a compost pile, where grass clippings, leaves, and other vegetable matter, watered down from time to time, have made rotted material which will add much needed nitrogen and other foods to the soil of your garden. If you haven't a compost pile, begin one when you rake up this spring. It should be in the shade, in a pit or other low spot, or confined by board sides. Most gardeners take well rotted compost out of one side while they are building up the other with current season's clippings and rakings. A compost pile is the gardener's savings bank. It is a cheap and easy way of making available to the garden plot the riches of humus needed by the plants.

New Stagger System Adopted To Ease Traffic in Providence

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—Additional steps designed to ease the peak load burden on bus and trolley car lines in the Providence area have been approved by the Governor's Commission on Metropolitan Transportation and will be put into effect soon, the Commission announced this week.

The plan calls for two changes, broadening the staggered hours system, which has proved extremely effective on its present scale and reducing the number of bus and trolley car stops to speed up the schedules.

Broadening the staggered hours system of closings will be worked out by the Commission to spread the hours of closing for business establishments over a two-hour period from 4 to 6 p. m.

The original staggered-hour system put into effect last year was designed to reduce the high peak load at 5 p. m. It was accomplished by changing the closing hours of many business establishments either at 4:45 or to 5:15. This spread the peak rush over a half hour period and transportation officials said the improvement was noticeable immediately.

Bus and trolley car travel has been mounting swiftly, however, and the Commission has decided to spread the staggered hour system over the longer period to solve the problem. In most cases it will mean, traffic officials have pointed out, that the bus or trolley car will be able to make two trips instead of one during the rush period.

Reducing the number of stops also is expected to ease the burden on the traffic lines by speeding up schedules. Under the new system, the number of stops will be cut down to eight to a mile, a figure approved by the Office of Defense Transportation at Washington.

To work out these additional problems, the Governor's Commission has expanded its personnel, adding John E. Pemberton as business manager and Leslie Williams as a traffic engineer.

Through a co-operative agreement the work of the Commission is being financed partly by a State appropriation for the Commission, partly by funds from the Providence Council of Defense and partly by the Chamber of Commerce.

The new restrictions on gasoline for automobiles, plus the increment in number of workers at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard here and in other war plants, is expected to throw new burdens on the transportation lines in the months to come.

Bonus Bills

Proposals to award special benefits to members of the armed forces when they are returned to civilian life have been filed in the Legislature with fair chance of passage at this session.

One of the bills would award to every honorably discharged Rhode Island member of the armed service a bonus of $100 and also would extend to all war veterans a real estate tax exemption of $1,000 on assessed value of the property. The $100 bonus was awarded to veterans of the last war and the tax exemptions voted for them in 1918 are still in effect. The new bill, thus, simply extends to veterans of this war the same bonuses and exemptions that were provided for veterans of the last conflict.

Opponents of the measure have pointed out, however, that the $1,000 tax exemption would prove ruinous for many cities and towns because it would add thousands of tax exemptions on top of those already in effect.

Another bill now under study requests the Rhode Island delegation in Congress to press for larger pensions for widows and orphans of World War I veterans who had service-connected disabilities.

Auto Registration

New automobile registrations go into effect next week for the 1943 year, but this year motorists will retain their old plate and place a sticker on the windshield to show that the new registration is in force. For those whose old auto plate has become damaged or weathered, the Registry of Motor Vehicles has announced a repainting plan. The motorist may pay $1 and have his old plate touched up.

A considerable reduction in the number of automobiles registered this year is expected. The total of passenger cars registered last April was 152,745.

Talk on Planning Boards

The subject "What Do Planning Boards Plan?" was discussed March 21 at a public meeting sponsored by the Boston Council of Social Agencies at 3:30 p. m. in the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. at 140 Clarendon Street. Speakers included Roland B. Greeley, a planning technician attached to the New England office of the National Resources Planning Board, and Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Board.

Diploma Day At Harvard Comes May 27

Harvard's Commencement, geared to wartime conditions and with many of its traditional features curtailed, is to be held on May 27, three weeks earlier than usual, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, announced yesterday.

Distinctly high lighting the wartime character of the Commencement will be a military and naval convocation of Army and Navy officers in training in special schools now in operation at the University. Commanding officers of these units are to award commissions, diplomas and certificates to uniformed officers denoting completion of courses.

Exercises will be a three-part ceremony, to be held on the same Thursday afternoon rather than extending for nearly a week as has been customary, the University statement said. Only one honorary degree is to be given by the University this year. That degree is one voted last year when the recipient could not accept in person "because of circumstances beyond his control."

Despite the abbreviated character of the Commencement, it is expected to be a colorful spectacle attracting possibly upwards of 7,000 persons, including approximately 4,000 officers of the armed services and their relatives and friends, the University statement added.

The quadrangle between Widener Library and Memorial Church will be used for Commencement exercises and the procession will start from Widener. All morning events have been shifted to the afternoon. The alumni luncheon has been omitted. The alumni procession will be limited to the short distance from Sever quadrangle to the Commencement Theater.

Commencement will be shortened by ommission of undergraduate parts and by substitution of a short brief greeting in Latin by Dr. Edward K. Rand, professor emeritus of Latin, for the usual Latin oration and English dissertations by seniors. Ordinary degress are to be awarded to one representative member of the group receiving such degrees.

President Conant is scheduled to open the military portion of the exercises with a brief address expressing Harvard's hospitality to the armed forces and the manner in which the University's resources have been devoted to the war effort.

Joseph C. Grew, President of the Alumni Association and former American Ambassador to Japan, is to preside and make the presidential address at the alumni meeting which follows briefly after the close of Commencement. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and President Conant are also scheduled to speak at the alumni meeting.

Police Seek Boxer For Questioning In Club Shootings

As the Boston Licensing Board today considered the recommendation of the Police Department that the license of the Latin Quarter, Boston night club, be suspended, police themselves sought Dominic Ciambelli, who has boxed under the name of "Red Hogan," for questioning in the shooting of Joseph Palladino of Medford and Joseph Guerrero of the North End at the club.

According to the police, the shooting may have occurred as another phase of gang warfare in a dispute over the management of the number pool, formerly operated by Dr. Harry Sagansky, now serving a sentence in State Prison. According to another police version, however, the fracas may have been the result of a personal dispute.

Palladino is now under indictment in the Sagansky lottery case, and Guerrero, it was disclosed by the police, has a criminal record.

Dr. Edward C. Moore

The Rev. Dr. Edward Caldwell Moore, of Cambridge, Harvard professor of theology, who passed on yesterday, wrote, lectured, and preached religion extensively. Best-known, perhaps, of his books was "The Nature of Religion," published in 1936. He also collaborated with Dr. Archibald T. Davison in the editing of the Harvard Hymn Book.

The Rev. Dr. Moore was Parkman Professor of Theology at Harvard from 1901 to 1929, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals from 1915 to 1929.

He was pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Providence, R. I., when he began teaching at Harvard. He preached at the University and was Chairman of the Board of Preachers from 1905 to 1928. The Rev. Dr. Moore also gave two series of lectures at Oxford, Andover Theological Seminary, Yale Divinity School, and the Lowell Institute.

Nurse Appeal in New England Destined to Meet 3-Fold Need

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the local Home Front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

With the military services requiring an average of 600 a month from New England, the shortage of nurses has become so acute that an appeal for enrollees in the nursing profession has been issued by the office of United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area.

Miss Cecelia E. Walsh, Nurse Deputy in the Regional OCD, in speaking of the shortage today said:

To meet this need the nursing profession is asking for:

1. Inactive members of the profession to assume active duties either on a part-time or a full-time basis. This means every graduate nurse who can possibly do so, even if it requires making many readjustments in her family life, going back to active professional duty.

2. Increase in the number of young women going into schools of nursing, and in order to meet in any way the needs it will be necessary to recruit 65,000 such women during 1943.

3. As many women who can possibly do so and are interested in assuming any of the responsibilities for sick people should take the Nurses Aide Course in order to relieve graduate nurses for the definite responsibilities which only a professional can carry.

Raid Threats Remembered

Talk and thought in Civilian Defense quarters center on food, its rationing and production, but the protection branch of the organization is by no means being neglected. No one is forgetting a recent Berlin broadcast that confirmed the oft-repeated OCD warning that enemy attack by air is possible if not probable, a broadcast that was followed a few weeks later by a similar one from Rome.

The protection, training and inspection staff operating out of the Regional Office is making a continuous round of various sectors in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, observing district and state field exercises and reiterating the necessity for constant practice, increased vigilance and steps to combat apathy. All this preparation paves the way for a region-wide exercise to be held in early July.

Connecticut Uniforms

In Connecticut, a recent air-raid test disclosed the need for 300 to 400 more women wardens to round out the daytime organization.

That State's aircraft warning service has announced a specially designed uniform for women volunteers in the ranks of plane spotters. The move is expected to attract new recruits and to hold the workers already signed up. Jacket and skirt are of khaki gabardine. The skirt is worn with a blouse of deeper brown and a regulation tie. The skirt has a metal buckle on the belt, and the jacket is buttoned. There is a visored hat of matching material. Connecticut is thought to be the first State to adopt a uniform for its women spotters.

N. H. Garden Canvass

Manchester, N. H., in planning its Victory Gardens, has decided that the first need is for more neighborhood plan leaders to gather information. More than 1,000 volunteers will be needed. Among the questions to be asked in a house-to-house canvass will be: "Will you be able to have a garden this year?" "If not, would you like to have one if space can be provided for you?" "Do you have children who would enroll in a garden project?" "Will you be interested in a co-operative plowing plan if one can be arranged?" "Will you be able to have a family flock of chickens this year?" "Can you raise any other meat at home?" "Do you have a pressure cooker?"

Early Tomatoes

Three thousand volunteer neighborhood leaders in Maine will call on 40,000 farm families and others in rural areas this month and ask them to enroll to produce at home at least two-thirds of the food they will eat this coming year.

As a result of a test conducted by 200 home gardeners in co-operation with Maine's agricultural experiment station, the majority of the State's home gardeners will raise one of two varieties of tomatoes this year. They are the F. N. C. and the Early Denmark. Neither is suitable for marketing as the fruits are small, but earliness is their strong point.

India Called a 'World Front'

In the gigantic clash between political imperiums, economic imperiums, and nationalism, India has been a major front for the most fateful consequence for the entire world, and especially for the United Nations, declared Dr. Mithrapuram K. Alexander, who addressed members of the Twentieth Century Association at luncheon today on the subject, "The Clash of World Forces in India."

"Imperative, therefore," continued Dr. Alexander, "is the need for a realistic recognition of this fact, and a consideration of it as part of a global struggle for the maintenance of the Four Freedoms.

"Thus, the United Nations are challenged as a whole to use something of their global strategy to settle the conflict in India, which involves the lives and resources of 400,000,000 people of India, as well as the success of the United Nations in the Near and Far East.

"There is still time to end the disastrous deadlock in India," Dr. Alexander added.

"The Indian National Congress, as well as other political parties, are in a mood of willingness to respond to this swiftly. However, there seems no prospect of such response now. There is a crying need at once for bold, generous, far-sighted statesmanship.

"The Indian people will not be satisfied any more with mere promises. They require a down payment on freedom now," he declared. "They are not asking for complete independence immediately, but they ask for a responsible Indian Cabinet, and removal of the veto power vested in the Viceroy."

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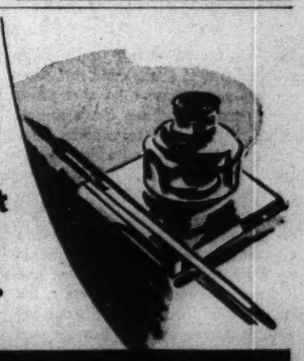

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Americans Launch Drive in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

lashing out in what the communiqué called "reconnaissance in force."

Midday reports received at headquarters said that American troops in Central Tunisia had launched a surprise drive toward Fondouk, 15 miles southwest of the big enemy air base at Kairouan. This sector is to the northeast of Faid Pass and over 100 miles to the north of the American sector at Maknassy and El Guetar, where Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s armored and motorized forces have thrust spearheads against the German coastal supply lines.

No major attacks and only local activity was reported in the latter sector by the communiqué, however.

Axis Gun Posts, Vehicles Bombed

Allied air forces, particularly light bombers and fighter-bombers, continued to range up and down Axis positions and transport lines, destroying vehicles and gun posts. Medium bombers attacked the railway southwest of Tunis and an airfield, while eight Axis planes were destroyed.

No Allied planes were lost during the operations, but the enemy raided the Algeria area, causing a "small number of casualties." Two of the bombers were shot down, it was announced.

The advance in the southern sector was the second in as many days announced by Allied headquarters despite heavy rains, tending to slow down operations.

[An Algiers radiocast recorded by the Associated Press in London said, without mentioning a time element, that the British Eighth Army had evacuated its bridgehead over the Wadi Zigzaou in the Mareth Line after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

[This apparently was a belated reference to a local German counterattack early in the week, since succeeded by further British offensive blows. A dispatch filed from British positions before the Mareth Line March 23 said the Germans, attacking the British on a 100-yard road across the gulch, had closed the breach after 24

Air:

RAF Over Rome; Ruhr Bombed

RAF intruder planes, taking off from Malta, sallied boldly over Rome and environs and machine-gunned a railway station a few miles from the city, according to a London report.

It was learned a number of attacking craft had flown over the Capital area for the first time.

Early editions of the London morning papers gave the story top display and the Daily Mail headline said: "RAF over Rome suburbs."

[The Italian High Command communiqué admitted a night raid on the railway stations of Cisterna, Campo Leone and Littoria and said there were no victims.

[Campo Leone is 21 miles by rail out of Rome, and Cisterna is 31 miles from the Capital. both are on the route from Rome to Naples.]

Western Germany Under Air Attack

A strong force of RAF bombers attacked Duisburg and other targets in the Ruhr, an Air Ministry communiqué said. Four bombers are missing.

Aircraft of the fighter command were also on patrols during the night, and two failed to return.

The Berlin Radio earlier acknowledged that high explosive and incendiary bombs had inflicted casualties during raids on small towns in Western Germany."

It was the 57th raid of the war on Duisburg, one of the biggest railway junctions in the Ruhr and the largest inland port in Europe. The last attack was Dec. 20.

Besides its importance as a railway and communication center, Duisburg has power station and airdrome targets. One of the largest railway bridges spanning the Rhine also is located there.

Russia:

Enemy Trenches Stormed by Soviets

Soviet troops are continuing to fight defensive battles north of Chuguev in an attempt to hold their positions on the banks of the twisting northern Donets River but east of Belgorod the Red Army counterattacked, storming into the German trenches, the Russians said in a communiqué.

The war bulletin described the struggle as a hand-to-hand combat and said that at the end the Red Army force held the enemy's positions and a large quantity of his guns and ammunition.

The Germans have been making efforts for a major break-through in the sector north of Chuguev, in the 50-mile stretch of river between Chuguev and Belgorod. They are using increasing numbers of divebombers, tanks, motorized troops and infantry.

So far, however, the Russians are holding every push and not giving in anywhere, it was reported.

The communiqué said six German tanks were destroyed by Russian guns in the Chuguev sector and two others crippled by Russian land mines.

More German strong points have been taken by Russian troops driving toward Smolensk and a Nazi counterattack in one sector was thrown back with heavy losses, it was said.

The latest activity, it was announced, consisted mainly of consolidating captured lines and carrying out scouting operations.

Russian Thrusts On Western Front

On this western front there still are three main Soviet thrusts: units striking northeast of Smolensk, a force moving westward along the Vyazma-Smolensk railway and highway, and a group in the Dorogobuzh sector, below the railway and 50 miles east of Smolensk.

The current campaign was being fought in the worst weather of the year for military operations, but the Red Army managed to maintain its offensives on three sectors of the front along with the defense engagements in the Donets Valley.

No big gains were reported anywhere within 24 hours, however. The spring thaw was flooding many battlegrounds and making quagmires of deep, sticky mud in others.

Fighting continued in the swamp areas of the extreme northern and southern fronts, as well as on the outlying approaches to Smolensk.

Two more towns were captured by the Russian troops fighting through the swamplands of the Kuban Valley, in the Northwestern Caucasus, the Russians said.

In the drive for Staraya Russa, a bulletin announced that an enemy stronghold south of Lake Ilmen was cleared entirely of the Germans after the position changed hands twice and 120 of the German garrison were killed.

Stalingrad Tractor Plant to Be Rebuilt

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 27

The Russians have decided to rebuild the once great tractor plant at Stalingrad, destroyed during the long siege of the city by the Germans, it was learned today. American engineers helped to build the original plant.

Pacific:

New Japanese Base Bombed Three Hours

Dipping as low as 75 feet to loose their bombs, United Nations four-motored bombers blasted newly-constructed installations and shipping at the new Japanese base of Wewak on the north coast of New Guinea in a three-hour night attack, an Allied communiqué said.

Using 500-pound and 1,000-pound bombs, the Flying Fortresses scored two hits on a 4,000-ton merchantman in the harbor, leaving it badly damaged, and also dropped 19 tons of explosives on the airdrome, town, and docks.

The 1,000-pound bombs, the announcement said, "caused especially serious damage among the shore installations."

The attacking planes dove through heavy antiaircraft fire and all returned safely, the communiqué said.

Wewak, 360 miles above Port Moresby, apparently was given special attention because of its position as a reinforcement and intermediate supply port for the hard-pressed Japanese holding the Lae-Salamaua sector to the south.

Wewak was the recent objective of a convoy shattered by Allied airmen while trying to slip into the port from the northeast. It was believed at the time that the convoy had taken a circuitous route round the Admiralty Islands from Rabaul after a 22-ship convoy was annihilated in the Bismarck Sea on a more direct attempt to reinforce New Guinea.

Japanese New Guinea positions at Lae, Salamaua, Finschhafen and Mubo along the coast southeast of Wewak, also were bombed and strafed during the operations.

Later information on the results of a raid on Amboina, 500 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia, said that two enemy cargo vessels were set afire by direct hits with 500-pound bombs, and "on leaving the area our planes were intercepted by six enemy fighters, one of which was shot down and the others driven off damaged."

Carriers:

Auxiliary Vessels Combat Axis Subs

Auxiliary aircraft carriers, intended primarily to combat the Axis submarine offensive in the Atlantic, now are operating in combat areas.

The Navy disclosed that the first of a fleet of the auxiliary vessels, converted from merchant-type ships, have gone into action and that scores more are under construction.

The carriers can be used for convoy operations, as ferrying craft and in fleet movements, the Navy said. The greatest need for them now, however, was said to lie in antisubmarine action in the North Atlantic, where the bulk of the force probably will be sent.

As ferry ships, the carriers deliver fueled-up planes to within striking distance of combat areas.

The Navy announcement said that "a substantial number" of planes now in action in Africa were taken across the Atlantic by the Auxiliary carriers.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox termed the carriers a "triple menace" to the enemy's undersea, surface and air raiders.

Clearing Way for Allied Drive

Associated Press

Spade Work Needed for Advance

Members of a British Royal Engineers field squadron using bayonets to probe for land mines on a section of the front in North Africa which has just been left by Marshal Rommel's troops.

Clergy in Nazi-Held Lands Put on Labor Draft Lists

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, March 27—A hardening of Nazi policy toward the churches in various occupied countries was indicated this week following moves in Norway to mobilize virtually all opposition pastors and theological students for labor service.

Reports from Stockholm predicted that the clergy of Holland and Belgium are next on the list for labor mobilization. In Holland the Nazi-controlled press is using increasingly violetnt language against church leaders, and the Dutch Führer, Anton Mussert, has promised dire action against clergymen if they do not join the crusade against Bolshevism.

Many clergymen and priests are in concentration camps. The Roman Catholic clergy is reported to be solidly united against the Nazis, while the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church has instructed pastors to read its messages from their pulpits without regard to personal interests or safety. On Feb. 21 a joint declaration was read in all Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches assailing deportation of Dutch youth to Germany for forced labor.

A well-informed Stockholm student of Dutch and Belgian religious conditions pointed out this week that Berlin policy with regard to the churches in Norway, Belgium, and Holland nearly always follows the same line. He said a new policy is first applied in Norway, probably because the church situation is most acute there; then, as a rule, the same measures are carried out in Holland and Belgium.

Meanwhile, Norwegian church circles expect that 798 rebel clergymen and most theological students will be drafted for labor service. The mobilization order issued by Premier Vidkun Quisling specifies that the clergymen are to be sent as far away from their parishes as possible. It is expected that many pastors will resist the mobilization order.

The Nazis are now trying to tell the world that the German Roman Catholic Bishops have joined their anti-Bolshevist crusade. Dispatches to Stockholm from Germany this week reported that several Roman Catholic Bishops had attacked Naziism in Lenten pastoral letters, but had also spoken favorably of the anti-Communist crusade.

Reports of Roman Catholic or Protestant indorsement of any Nazi crusade shoud be read with the utmost skepticism. It will be recalled that the Dutch Nazis recently broadcast a false story to the effect that Joseph Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, has indorsed the anti-Bolshevist campaign.

Heavy Damage In Africa By Nazis' Mines

Continued from Page 1

maximum number of United Nations troops in North Africa at a time when the Allies are anxious to employ their strength elsewhere for "a second front" in Europe which the British House of Commons and world opinion are demanding. He knows that if his defense is strong enough and obstinate enough he can thus contain a very large force indeed for a very long time and at the same time deny to the Allies those vital airfields for which the land armies in North Africa are really fighting.

Key to Channel

It is essential for Marshal Rommel to attain the latter objective because until the Allies have those airfields the Sicilian Channel cannot be opened to their shipping.

This is primarily, therefore, a land battle for air opportunities.

The situation in Tunisia is a representation in miniature of what Germany's military situation is going to be in the latter days of the war when the Allies have invaded Europe.

The Axis still have interior lines and all the advantages that go with them but with the Allies ringing in ever closer and striking from many quarters of the compass in the air. On a larger scale that is what is happening to Germany itself now that the tide of war is turning to the Allies' favor north, south and east of the Reich.

The Germans' perception of changing needs is reflected in various ways, notably their specialization here upon such essentially defensive measures as land mines and booby traps with unprecedented ingenuity and in unprecedented quantities. Likewise, there is evident a big advance—not confined to the Germans by any means—in defensive artillery and automatic weapons which have been considerably reducing the efficiency of the tank.

Sweeping prognostications have been heard here to the effect that "the tank is on its way out as a weapon of war." That, regarded in the light of the best opinion, is an irresponsible overstatement. But it is a fact artillery is assuming ever greater importance and the infantry soldier is coming more and more into his own, while air considerations gain greater and greater dominance over those of armies and navies whose dependence upon them is being strikingly exemplified in North Africa now.

Each Man's War Cargo Daily Nearly Twice That in '17-'18

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27 — Cargo shipped to overseas troops during the first year of America's participation in the present war averaged 82 pounds for each man a day, the War Department announced today. This is almost twice the figure for the comparable period of World War I—43 pounds a man a day.

In the last war, American overseas military transportation was confined to the North Atlantic, while today United States lines of supply extend to all continents and to a multitude of large and small islands. Then, the ships shuttled back and forth between relatively safe and well organized harbors, while today they make deliveries at many out-of-the-way ports and sometimes on hostile shores.

During the first year of the present war, there were many primary ports and sub-ports in operation on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts as compared with two ports of embarkation on the Atlantic Coast in the comparable period of World War I.

A further indication of the size of the task now handled by the Transportation Corps, Army service forces, is given in the figures for troop movements to overseas destinations in the first 12 months of the war. The number embarked was 891,827 as compared with 366,603 in the corresponding period of the last previous war.

Nearly 10 Times More Freight

During the first year of American participation in World War I, approximately 1,725,000 measurement tons of Army freight were shipped overseas, compared with 10,474,923 measurement tons in the comparable period of the present war. The largest monthly total in the first-mentioned period was 450,446 tons, and in one month of 1942 the tonnage figure reachced 1,554,127. These tonnages relate solely to United States Army freight, and do not include any of the military supplies which have been furnished to United States' allies.

The United States Army freight dispatched so far in this war has been divided almost equally between Pacific Coast ports and the Atlantic and Gulf ports.

More Mechanization in Cargoes

The transports which plied between the United States and France in 1917-18 covered not more than 6,500 miles on the round voyage. Today, vessels carrying United States troops and military supplies to Australia cover on the average about 14,000 miles on the round voyage, while the trip from New York to the Persian Gulf and return covers about 28,000 miles. These are normal distances, and do not take into account the zigzagging which is necessitated by the submarine menace.

The cargoes carried today throw sharp emphasis on the increased mechanization of war. For example, the quantity of petroleum and petroleum products shipped overseas in the first 12 months of the present war was more than 80 times that shipped in the first 12 of World War I. Instead of horses, mules and forage, the forces overseas now receive trucks, tractors, bulldozers, gasoline, and oil. In the first year of the last previous war, we shipped one airplane abroad as compared with the thousands now going overseas.

The United States Army in France at the end of World War I had 241 tanks, supplied chiefly by France and England; in this war almost that many have been shipped or a single transport.

Today, acceleration of ship loading is providing the equivalent of much additional tonnage. Cargo transports operated between the United States and France during the six months' period from June to December, 1917, took an average of 83 days for the turnaround, whereas the average turnaround of cargo transports between the States and the United Kingdom during the six months from February to October, 1942 was 65 days.

Railroads' Greater Load

During the first 12 months of World War I, the American railways handled 2,734,527 troops, including inductees; in the corresponding period of the present war they handled 11,641,838 troops, or more than four times as many. During the month of November, 1942, the Army delivered more than 1,500,000 troops to the railways for trips ranging from a few miles to 3,000 miles.

Of the 11,641,838 troops moved by rail in the first 12 months of the present war, almost 60 per cent traveled on special trains. The railways provided 21,000 special trains, including 197,288 passenger cars and 79,443 baggage and freight cars for the troops' impedimenta. In making up these special trains, more than 55,000 open top cars were used—gondolas and flats—reflecting the large numbers of trucks, tanks and heavy artillery which are included in the equipment of a modern military unit.

Eden Pledges Aid to China And Role in World Peace

Continued from Page 1

Roosevelt but conferences which would include Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia.

3. Bore testimony to a new strengthening of Anglo-American ties, in which he has built upon Churchillian foundations through addition of his own winning conduct, so that, in the opinion of observers, British-American relations are at their most cordial peak since the days of World War I.

4. Emphasized the indivisibility of peace and of economic prosperity.

Prosperity for All

"No nation can close its frontiers and hope to live secure," Mr. Eden said. "We cannot have prosperity in one country and misery in its neighbor, peace in one hemisphere and war in the other. And if we try to have these things, we shall be back on the old road to war. We shall never find security or progress within heavily defended national fortresses."

The British Foreign Secretary, who spoke beneath a portrait of his colonial ancestor, was flanked on the platform by Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, John G. Winant, American Ambassador to London, and Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, who in a brief, impromptu, following message declared it to be vital to the war and the postwar future "for centuries to come" that the United States and Britain should speak with one voice and one people in the present major crisis.

If there was apprehension that Mr. Churchill slighted China in his Sunday address of a week ago, Mr. Eden made up for it, pledging that Britain would not cease fighting until Japanese aggression, "that evil growth in the Pacific, has been cut back."

Vast Market for Food

It will not be enough for one country, or even two, to display the qualities necessary to protect the peace, Mr. Eden continued, stressing that the work would take "all that America, and Britain, Russia and China, and the United Nations" can offer.

To an America having its first experiences with food rationing and meat shortages, the No. 2 British leader declared that Britain would need continued shipments of food produced by American farms if it was to wage war and produce weapons to best advantage. Of lend-lease, he commented that there was no longer a merely one-way traffic, adding:

"Lend-lease has become the machinery for pooling the war effort of the United Nations, the material equivalent of the combined strategic planning of our armies and navies."

Opposing Commands Line Up Summer Drives in Europe

Continued from Page 1

where it will come, in the Balkans or across the English Channel against the coast of France or the Low Countries. All of this is obviously in the hope of drawing some retort which might prove revealing. And, of course, it is also to confuse our thinking.

If Hitler intends to spend the rest of the year concentrating against Russia he certainly would want us to think, up to the last possible moment, that he was moving westward—or vice versa. Berlin spouted reports this week that the German Army was moving from east to west already.

What the German High Command is most likely to do is, of course, equally vital to Anglo-American plans. If only we could be sure that the bulk of the German Army would be on the Russian Front in mid-summer, then we would have the great, golden opportunity of the war in our grasp. To strike Germany hard from the west when it is concentrated in the East would be successful strategy.

But what are we actually planning? There are moral commitments from both Winston Churchill and the President to a new front on the continent in 1943. But they are not specific or unqualified commitments—any more than last year's commitments were unqualified and specific. And this week it looked on the surface as though London was pulling back heavily from those commitments. The strategy discussions which emanated from London took a tone of caution which certainly looked like anything but a build-up for a landing in force in 1943.

Surface Tactics

Does it mean what it appears or not? Berlin would probably like to know—very much indeed. Was Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to London, serious when he sounded very afraid that there would be no such landing, or was he, consciously or unconsciously, playing a game to help mislead Berlin?

The answer is simple—so far as it goes. Both sides are trying to fathom the other's intentions. The advantage goes to the one which succeeds in keeping his own summer operation flexible after the other has committed himself. It is sparring and skirmishing of the most intangible sort, but probably more important to the outcome of the war than any of the actual fighting which comes after.

But there is little use even trying to guess whether there will be a real attempt to invade the continent this summer—just yet. It could come tomorrow. Axis radios were talking all week about a United Nations convoy at Gibraltar. It may never come at all. The decision might already have been taken to fight Germany by blockade alone during the balance of 1943. We will know when it happens. But this much we do know this week—the 1943 summer campaign is on.

Gazda's Sea Skimmer Offered to U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Rhode Island's adopted Swiss inventor, Antoine Gazda, is offering his latest achievement—the sea skimmer—to the Navy for use in its U-boat defense, and has made certain the Commander in Chief knows about it.

A model of Mr. Gazda's unique submarine chaser was presented to President Roosevelt by Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and by coincidence Secretary of Navy Frank Knox was at the White House at the time.

Mr. Gazda, amazing inventor of some 200 patents, is the father of the Oerlikon-Gazda automatic cannon, now in use on United Nations vessels after a vain effort by the Swiss genius to convince the British Admiralty of its value between 1936 and 1939.

The U. S. Navy recently credited the Oerlikon antiaircraft gun with saving a battleship in the South Pacific from the same type of assault from the air which sank the H. M. S. "Repulse" and "Prince of Wales." The guns brought down 32 Japanese planes in 24 minutes, the Navy said.

Mr. Gazda invented his sea-skimmer in 1938, and his present model is his third. It shoots a torpedo, drops depth charges, and is equipped with the Oerlikon cannon, and Mr. Gazda thinks it will prove its worth with convoys, if the Navy adopts it.

In addition, he points out, the skimmer is made of plastic, non-essential materials, and lends itself to mass production.

Grand Duchess Greeted At Seattle Reception

SEATTLE, March 27 (AP)—The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, the first titular head of a foreign state to set foot on the Pacific coast since the war's outbreak, arrived March 23 from Victoria, British Columbia.

The official party of state with her was headed by the Prime Minister of the Government in exile, Pierre Dupong.

Mayor William Devin headed the reception party, with officers of the Army and Navy in attendance. Because of the war, the 21-gun salute, to which the Grand Duchess is entitled, was omitted.

The rules for war-time living may be made in Washington . . . but on us rests the responsibility for making those rules *work for the common good.*

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Ways to make 1 pound of meat equal 21 Rumford has just published a wonderful new folder called "Meat Extenders". chockful of ideas to help you prepare delicious, filling meals despite rationing! Write to me for your FREE copy! Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, Rhode Island.

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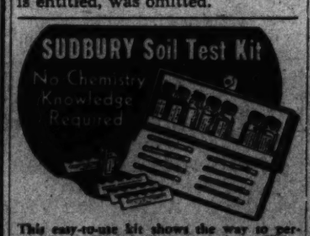

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Army Moves in Bulgaria Stir Diplomatic Circles

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 27—Military preparations are now as intense in Bulgaria as they were before the German attack on the Balkans in 1941, and events inside King Boris' country are greatly intriguing foreign diplomatic circles here.

During the last month certain events have greatly influenced the Bulgarian situation and have undoubtedly brought about the present military activity. These events are:

1. The assassination of Gen. Christo Lukoff.
2. Russian successes during their winter campaign, which now appear to have slowed down.
3. The Casablanca conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.
4. The Adana conference between Mr. Churchill and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey and the accompanying talks between the British and Turkish General Staffs.

Philoff Regime Helped

From a political point of view the assassination of General Lukoff, who was the German candidate for the Bulgarian Premiership, has greatly reinforced position of the regime of Premier Bogdan Philoff, which at one time looked as though it were falling.

Undoubtedly the Nazis wanted to remove the Philoff regime which, although against the democracies, still hesitates to declare war on Russia, but the sudden passing of General Lukoff threw the country into confusion, and the Germans found it wiser to retain Premier Philoff.

Still the Nazis seized the chance offered by General Lukoff's assassination to remove all doubtful or anti-German elements around the Philoff regime, especially as the Gestapo discovered after the murder that Bulgarian sentries along the Bulgarian Black Sea had allowed a number of Russian agents to enter the country because they considered them "Russian brothers."

This supports the view that the pro-Russian feeling of the Bulgarian soldiers so unnerved the Nazis that they insisted on a complete purge of the Bulgarian regime's appointments, and many important Bulgarian officials whose pro-German sympathies were doubtful were sent to Macedonia or Thrace, while many minor officials were either arrested and sent to concentration camps or executed.

By this move the Nazis now control all of the Bulgarin police and can exercise a powerful influence on the Bulgarian Government itself.

However the Casablanca and Adana conferences upset Nazi plans for complete control of Bulgaria because these meetings greatly disconcerted Sofia and both Germans and Bulgarians saw themselves faced with the possibility of a United Nations offensive in the Balkans and against Bulgaria itself.

Defense Measures Taken

According to the most reliable reports these two United Nations conferences forced Bulgaria to take strong defensive measures and undoubtedly account for the present military activity.

However the Nazis are not trusting the Bulgarian Army to take over the entire defense of the Black Sea coastal regions themselves and have now constructed strong defenses similar to those defending the French coast line.

For these Black Sea defenses the Germans have dismantled guns from the former Metaxas Line in Northern Greece and used them for fortifying the ports of Varna and Bourgas.

However, it is a significant fact that since the Adana conference the Germans have withdrawn their own forces along the Turko-Bulgar frontier and even the Bulgarians are making every attempt to impress upon the Turks their desire for friendship with the Turkish nation.

Treaty of Friendship

Indeed, it is rumored in Axis circles that Sofia is so concerned over recent Turkish pro-Allied declarations that Premier Philoff wishes to come to Ankara to reinforce the present Turko-Bulgar treaty of friendship signed in 1941 just prior to the German invasion of Greece.

Since March 1, this year, the Bulgarian Government, stirred by the turn of events, has intensified their program of Bulgarization of new Provinces in Macedonia and Thrace.

This would seem to indicate that the Bulgars hope to present the United Nations with a fait accompli by declaring at the end of the war that these wrongly acquired territories are purely Bulgarian and should therefore remain in Bulgarian hands.

Refuge Taken by Greeks

Sofia is reported to have taken extreme measures to make these Bulgarization moves successful, and already 120,000 Greeks, rendered homeless and persecuted by Bulgarian authorities, have sought refuge in occupied Greece, and their place in Macedonia and Thrace has been taken by 80,000 Bulgarians.

In Yugoslavia also the Bulgarians have arrested and deported all Greek priests or teachers and most of them have been sent into concentration camps.

Despite all these maneuvers it seems that the Germans are becoming impatient with the Bulgarians and accuse them of pursuing a selfish policy.

Hitler still wants Bulgaria to furnish forces for the Russian front or at least for use behind the Russian front, and the recent recall to Bulgaria of all Bulgarian doctors serving abroad, it is thought here, may be a prelude to Bulgaria's active participation in an anti-Soviet crusade.

Swiss Advised to Leave

Undoubtedly violent events are anticipated in Bulgaria in the near future because apart from the fact that all Swiss subjects have been advised to leave the country, German wives and families are also leaving Bulgaria.

At present Bulgaria's real intentions remain obscure, but undoubtedly the Bulgarians are badly frightened and this may yet compel them to take offensive action.

Will King Boris attempt to save his throne by finally declaring war on Russia? Or will pro-Russian elements in the country finally overthrow the Government? Or will the Germans manage to suppress anti-Government elements in the country and use Bulgaria as they will?

Only the future will give us the answer, but Bulgaria remains a pivotal point of interest in the Balkans.

Action in Bismarck Sea

United States Army Air Forces from Harris & Ewing

Allied Bombers Blast Japanese Ships

Allied plane comes in at low level to attack a Japanese destroyer during battle of Bismark Sea. Note the Japanese taking cover, and the logs on the deck for use in landing operations.

Women Weather Observers Aid Britain's Air Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Weather, which before the war, was chiefly a factor in planning their tennis party or river picnic, has become the subject of serious study for hundreds of women in the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force. These are the women who, in the past 15 months have passed through the Air Ministry Meteorological School here and have been posted to air stations as weather observers.

At the School, intensive concentration on the subject for seven weeks under a staff of civilian "met" experts prepares the WAAF to undertake this exacting work—work so important that the safety of pilots' lives may depend upon its accuracy.

To the freshman observer, haze, fog, mist are general terms often used interchangeably. After three weeks at the school the WAAF must be able to determine with mathematical accuracy the exact point at which a haze or a mist becomes a fog. Clouds have to be catalogued; wind velocity measured at various altitudes; sunshine recorded throughout the day; rainfall measured; temperature and atmospheric pressure detailed.

The seventh-week weather observer must be able to translate these and any other prevailing conditions into the International Weather Code. On the cryptic symbols sent by her over a teleprinter machine—sometimes only a few letters and figures—important decisions in regard to air flights may be based.

All students learn to send out their own reports. In the teleprinter room at the School, 50 to 60 "noiseless" typewriters are fitted up with teleprinter keyboards for practice. When the student becomes expert at the fingering she graduates to an electric teleprinter similar to the machine she will use on the Station.

Speed of Air Currents

The School is in a large building and if the passer-by looked up onto the roof he might think there was a party going on. With colored balloons similar to those used for festive decoration, the WAAF measure the speed of air currents. With eyes glued to the site on the theodolite, they plot the course and speed of the hydrogen-filled balloons. From this data they can work out the velocity of the wind at various heights.

The first five weeks of the course are spent in training, the sixth week in tests. The work during the last week is arranged on the lines of the routine on an air station. These seventh-week students dash out to the roof at hourly intervals to observe the weather. They hurry back to their classrooms and make their reports with all the speed that would be necessary on the station.

The barometers, barographs and other expensive and intricate scientific instruments are also reserved for these veteran trainees. The barometers used are finely-adjusted instruments, very much more complicated than the simple affair in the hall at home, which father taps to see whether he shall take his umbrella to the city. Many calculations are avoided by the use of a special table which enables the atmospheric pressure to be accurately assessed from the reading. The care needed in reading is emphasized by posters over the instruments. These warn that a pilot's life may depend on the weather report which the WAAF gives as the result of her work.

High Standard Set

Because of its importance and the high cost of training, women are specially hand-picked for the "met" school. A WAAF officer served on the Selection Committee for a time to get the type who would be most likely to do well.

Candidates must be of General Schools or Matriculation standard, though it is not necessary to have taken the actual examinations in all cases. Some of the students have university degrees. Those taking the course are mostly between 20 and 30, although women of 40 and over have been through. The Selection Board spots the right candidate with such accuracy that less than 2 per cent of the trainees fail to reach the required standard for work on a station.

The girls who score top grades are chiefly those between 21 and 25. While students in this age-group have not left school long enough to forget their mathematics, it is found they have usually attained a sense of responsibility which is not always apparent in the young girl.

Girls in most cases do not like trigonometry and dodge it. This is often a handicap when it comes to working out codes at the "met" school. The instructors, however, get round the difficulty by means of diagrams and charts which are easier to understand than the signs and symbols of "trig."

American Women in Tahiti Explain War Aims of U. S.

PAPEETE, Tahiti—With the organization here of a group of eight American women, whose present aim is the dissemination of information regarding America's war effort, one of the far-reaching activities of Washington's Office of War Information has been brought to light.

Under the chairmanship of the American consul's wife, Mrs. J. M. deLambert, the voluntary committee has been assembled with the idea of explaining in greater degree, it was stated, America's position as a member of the United Nations, and the role it is playing and intends to play in the United war effort.

"Our government," the wife of the consul explained, "has sent us the first of several groups of photographs, and instructions, for the purpose of acquainting the people here with the work America is doing in the war. Our chief duty, for the present, is to disseminate war information as related to the United States.

"It has been strongly emphasized that we are not in any way to compete with other authorized organizations, such as the Red Cross, or War Relief Workers, or groups of that nature. And we are not to stress America's part in the war, but only to explain America's present position in relation to the total war effort."

The photographs covered a variety of war activities on several continents. Many of them were stamped "Not for use in Western Hemisphere." Others said, "Not for use in British Isles or Australia," and it was assumed by this that selected groups of pictures were being dispatched to American consulates throughout the free world.

The plan is to keep shop windows, showcases, bulletin boards, and other frequented spots supplied with new pictures, as they arrive from Washington. Meanwhile, pictures are also being sent from this South Sea Capital of Fighting France to various other islands ruled from here.

With completion of the procedures and committee for the dissemination of war information ret lating to America, the next activity of this group, it was stated, will be to collect all scrap metals and rubber available here, for shipment to America as soon as cargo space is available.

Ships at the present time are being loaded to near capacity here with copra, a valuable war commodity. From copra glycerine is obtained, and glycerine is the most valuable ingredient in explosives. French Oceania's entire output is going to Canada and the United States.

French Guiana Post

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 27 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French North Africa, has appointed Jean Rapenne, an experienced French colonial administrator, as Governor of French Guiana, the French colony in South America which severed all ties with Vichy on March 16 and declared its adherence to the Allied cause.

[The Fighting French had already named Maurice Bertaut as Governor of French Guiana. M. Bertaut was reported en route to French Guiana. The colony had informed both General Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the severance of ties with Vichy.]

Catroux in Algiers on 'Peace' Mission

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 27 (AP) — Gen. Georges Catroux, Fighting French liaison man between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner in Northwest Africa, has just arrived here to engage in the preliminary negotiations looking to final unity of all the anti-Axis French.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Henri Giraud has taken another step toward replacement of former Vichy officials in his administration. After having ousted Gen. Jean Marie Joseph Bergeret, formerly Vichy's Air Minister, and Jean Rigaud, former Cagoulard, a notorious Fascist group in the Third Republic, who occupied important posts in the North African administration, he replaced them by Maurice Couve de Murville, who became General Giraud's Deputy for Civilian Affairs, and by Dr. Jules Abadie, who was appointed Secretary of Political Affairs.

Dr. Abadie, at least, is a republican of long standing and is said to be in sympathy with the Fighting French. The fact that his wife is of Jewish origin has been stressed in the announcement of his nomination, apparently to appease Jewish discontent in the Anglo-Saxon countries caused by the abolition of the Crémieux law.

While General Giraud is endeavoring to give pledges for the sincerity of his attachment to the republican cause, General de Gaulle and the French National Council in London have expressed their satisfaction with General Giraud's latest moves and have declared that "the union of the Empire and the development of its war effort in liaison with French resistance as a whole and in conditions conforming to the national will and dignity are now well under way." The National Committee also pointed out that General de Gaulle's voyage to Algiers "may now be envisioned."

Some Rivalry Persists

Despite these expressions of mutual good will on the part of both French groups, frictions between Giraudists and de Gaullists have continued unabated.

French Guiana's break with Vichy has brought about a new clash between the two groups, both claiming that this colony had pledged allegiance to the anti-Axis faction of their particular brand. In the United States, adherence of French sailors from former Vichy warships to the Fighting French has induced General Giraud's military mission to claim and to obtain intervention on the part of American immigration authorities.

Offices of both groups are in rivalry in recruiting French nationals in the United States for their armed forces. The Giraudist group, moreover, is now supported by outstanding French newspapers in this country which formerly backed the Fighting French.

The question, therefore, is if de Gaullists and Giraudists will overcome these partisan rifts and will a united front of all Frenchmen fighting against the Axis eventually be established.

American Opinion

American public opinion has recently become rather impatient about the continuation of what they consider as petty quarrels between French emigrants. Yet the disappointment of those Frenchmen who since the French collapse have never ceased to fight is comprehensible. General de Gaulle was alone when he addressed his first appeal to the French nation, and he and his companions have gone through very hard times. They hoped to create the framework of a movement for France's liberation to which later all Frenchmen would rally.

The establishment of the Giraud régime in North Africa and its backing by the United States and later by Great Britain have created a feeling of frustration in the ranks of the Fighting French. This feeling has been particularly intensified by numerous rebukes which General de Gaulle suffered at the hands of the American administration. It is not easy for these men to join hands with many of General Giraud's collaborators who opposed the Fighting French movement from the beginning, persecuted its followers or who—at least—cautiously watched the turn of events.

These men are now anxious to jump on the bandwagon and to occupy important positions in the new republican setup in North Africa.

Comparison of Forces

On the other hand, the high officials who are backing General Giraud consider General de Gaulle and many of his followers as something like poor relatives. They know that they rule over by far the richest part of the French empire, that their army, equipped with modern American arms, will be at least three times as numerous as the de Gaullist forces and they, therefore, claim the leadership in a reconstituted French movement of liberation.

As the Giraud régime has now re-established republican legality in North Africa, and has dismissed many pro-Vichy officials from leading posts, it is the psychological gap between Giraudists and de Gaullists more than differences of political opinion which has to be bridged. Although the Guiana affair and other minor clashes have again disturbed relations between the two French groups, hope that eventual unity will be achieved is by no means lost.

Gen. Georges Catroux' recent visit in Algiers has considerably contributed to accelerate the liberalization of the North African regime. General Catroux is a full-fledged French general and has been Governor-General of one of France's most important colonies, Indo-China. He, therefore, has attained the highest step of the administrative hierarchy. He can speak as an equal to high officials of the North African regime who continue to consider Brig. Gen. de Gaulle as their subordinate.

Position of Catroux

General Catroux is expected to return to Algiers in the near future and he is known to be strongly in favor of French unity. If a high post in North Africa is offered to him and if Catroux will accept, further negotiations between the two French groups are likely to be considerably eased.

Moreover, the terrible plight of the French people living under German yoke cannot be overlooked by French leaders abroad. Persecution on the part of Gestapo and Vichy police has destroyed many underground groups in France and the Nazis are systematically rounding up French youth and French workers and are shipping them to Germany.

According to a French newspaper published in the United States, on March 9, the clandestine radio station Radio-France has broadcasted a common declaration of 13 underground groups inside France. While appealing to the French population to resist Hitler's labor draft by all possible means, the underground groups, at the same time, urged General de Gaulle and General Giraud to accept a common platform and to establish a unified direction of all French forces fighting against the Nazis.

This appeal may or may not be genuine, but it certainly represents the feeling of a large part of public opinion inside France. Today the people of France want their leaders abroad to forget their dissensions and to concentrate all their forces to fight an enemy who endeavours to exterminate the French.

Diplomatic action on the part of United Nations' statesmen can contribute to bring about unification of the French movement of liberation. Yet actual and lasting unity can only be achieved if the principle of return to republican legality is sincerely and without restriction accepted by both groups and if their leaders are willing to collaborate on a basis of complete equality and of mutual understanding. An attempt to build up one group at the cost of the other is likely to frustrate hopes of amalgamation and to endanger, at the same time, peaceful reconstruction of France after the war.

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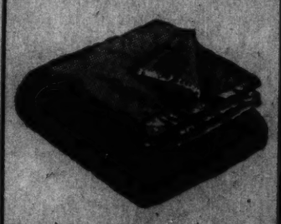
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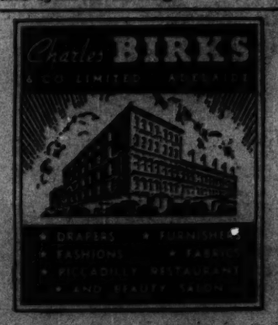
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Friends of German Freedom Urging Anti-Nazi Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Now, more than ever before, victory can be hastened by an all-out propaganda against Germany, according to the American Friends of German Freedom here today.

Present propaganda beamed to Germany makes too-little distinction between the Nazi party and the German people and there is a growing tendency everywhere to identify all Germans with the regime, Paul Hagen, research director of the organization and who was formerly a German labor leader who has fought Nazism inside and outside Germany, said. By not differentiating enough between the Nazis and the people, the policy governing American propaganda is not taking advantage of the anti-Nazi potential inside Germany, he declared.

Front Behind the Lines

"In my opinion there is a great opportunity to organize a front behind the lines," Mr. Hagen said. "The Nazis build up fifth columns to destroy a nation; we would build up a fifth column to liberate a nation."

The generally unfavorable position of the German armies in Russia, their difficult defensive fight in North Africa, the imminence of an Allied blow at Europe make this the time to launch such an offensive against the German home front, he held, adding that the time had passed when the American propaganda aim should be to convince the German people that the Nazis are bad.

"Almost all of them know that now, and the minority that doesn't is incurable," he continued. "The paradox of the situation is that the fact there is more anti-Nazism than ever before in Germany does us no good nor does it hurt the Nazi materially. Why? A Nazi leader answered that question with characteristic cynicism, but accurately: 'The feelings of the people are unimportant; what matters is their behavior.'

"The behavior of most of the German people, excepting the small minority of the active underground, is characterized today by fear, passivity and resignation. They don't like the Nazis, but they do nothing against them. Our job is to overcome this passivity, to transform feeling into action."

Tell Them the Truth

In the current issue of "Inside Germany Reports," published by the American Friends of German Freedom, a propaganda program for the United States to follow is outlined. Germans are told by the Nazis that if they lose the war they shall be destroyed individually and severally. The organization urged that in answer to this the United States should tell them:

"Not that everything will be just fine after the war; that they have nothing to worry about. Tell them the truth, something like this: The people of the United States do not want to wage a war every 25 years. Lasting peace is possible only in an orderly and well-adjusted Europe. That necessarily means a sound Germany.

"The Americans do not want to exterminate a nation of 80,000,000 people. That is a Hitler conception, and the Nazis found out it would not work even with much smaller countries. We want peace in the heart of Europe, and for that reason—not because we love the Germans especially—we shall even help them economically.

Guilty Will Be Punished

"The transitional period will be bad. Those guilty of atrocities will have to be punished. There will be hardships for everyone, but the sooner you cease war and destruction, the shorter the time of transition. The way you behave now will, to a great extent, influence the treatment you will later receive."

In answer to the Nazi belief that the whole world hates the Germans—not just the Nazis—the American Friends of German Freedom suggested that the United States tell them that while there are some calling on Americans to hate all Germans, the Germans still have "some credit in this country."

"But every additional day of war—every day that they stand passively by and watch Nazi crimes—that credit is being used up," the organization holds. "The longer they tolerate the Nazis, the more people will join the hate side. The slogan for every German who does not wish to be identified with the Nazis and hated with them must be: What have I done to prove that I am not a Nazi."

Many anti-Nazi Germans believe it is not worthwhile to resist now with so many against them, the organization reported, urging the United States to tell them that they would not be making a sacrifice in vain by resisting the Nazis.

Not a Capable Statesman

Inasmuch as many otherwise decent Germans have refused to believe the atrocities of the Nazis in the conquered lands, American radiocasts should inform them specifically and graphically about pillaging, murders and firing squads.

In reply to the desperate German hopes that "Hitler can save us; he can work a miracle, as he has before," propaganda should stress that he is not a capable statesman.

The American Friends of German Freedom, headed by Reinhold Niebuhr, supported the underground movement in Germany financially and in other ways before the war. In this country its chief function is to report on activities of democratic elements in Germany against the Nazis.

Among members of the organization are Algernon Black, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Harry W. Laidler, Thomas Mann, Lewis Mumford, William Allen Neilson, Norman Thomas and Hermann Wolf.

Some Day Food May Pour Like This to Europe

Associated Press From United States Navy

Food, Boatloads of It, From Fields of the United States

As yet, American food relief has gone only to North Africa since this country entered the war. Before that, the American Red Cross carried food into Poland, France, and other parts of Nazi-occupied Europe. The present policy of the United States Government is to send food into conquered areas only when the Nazi grip has been broken. Experiences in Greece, where feeding has been permitted by Sweden, Turkey, and Canada, is held by Washington to confirm leakages of relief food to the Nazis.

U. S. Policy Is to Feed Europe's Hungry

Continued from Page 1

Nations to which the United States is committed through Lend-lease.

Attempts of the American Red Cross to set up a school milk program for inadequately fed children of Britain last year were turned down flatly because the milk was not available.

The United States Department of Agriculture has plans ready for increasing food supplies to be sent overseas, but they are held in abeyance because of public reluctance to accept the sharp cuts in domestic consumption that would be entailed.

The reduction would not be just for the present, either, but for many months to come.

Once the food is available, a way must be found to get it into children's hands without having it carried off by the Nazis for use of their fighting forces. Men now in Washington who have had feeding experience in Europe during this war are not convinced that any satisfactory method has yet been devised.

In Unoccupied France and in Spain, the feeding was done under American Red Cross supervision. Careful check was made to see that the youngsters drank their milk in the presence of Red Cross officials or in schools that were supervised.

Supervision Lost

Once the Nazis marched in, this power of supervision was lost, so the American Red Cross officials shut up shop and applied for repatriation, leaving local committees to distribute the balance of the milk.

The only major feeding experiment in a Nazi-occupied nation has been in Greece. While the humanitarian aspects of this project, conducted by the International Red Cross, have been praised highly, Greek refugees who have recently fled to North Africa have reported to American officials there that the leakage into enemy hands has been nearly 40 per cent.

If nearly half of the food gets into German hands and presumably goes straight to the Army, feeding starving Europeans on a "humanitarian basis" would prolong the war and the period of their suffering, in the view of officials here.

No Solution Yet

While Mr. Kershner argues that "we shall win the war but lose the peace if we allow these freedom-loving democratic people of Europe to perish while the totalitarians are being well fed," others who have had feeding experience in Europe in this war say there is little chance of getting a feeding program approved unless a satisfactory method of internal distribution in occupied countries can be worked out. As yet, they say, no safe way has been devised.

Though he has been in office several months, Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, has made no statements on this or other world feeding problems. He evidently is awaiting the formulation of United Nations policy. President Roosevelt announced recently that a United Nations food conference for joint discussion of these problems is in the offing.

Mr. Lehman not long ago asked Congress for an initial $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 to spend for prevention of "chaos and anarchy" among liberated populations abroad, but made it clear that much more will be needed later.

Emergency Nature

The American Red Cross has done most of the emergency feeding in Europe in World War II, but only in the instance of Greece has it attempted to send aid through the enemy lines.

Red Cross feeding is by necessity an emergency nature, contrasted with the more widespread United Nations postwar rehabilitation plans now being drawn up in the United States by the Lehman Committee and in London by the Inter-Allied Food Requirements Committee.

Rehabilitation of entire populations will take many times the financial resources the Red Cross is able to muster, hence will have to be done by governments with taxing powers rather than through voluntary contributions.

In the days when the Nazis were pushing ahead over more and more territory, Red Cross operations necessarily grew smaller and smaller, but presumably they will open up again as the United Nations are able to push back the enemy.

Waiting Policy

Today the American Red Cross feeding policy, as described by officials at national headquarters, is one of watchful waiting. It will feed when and where possible, but not at the risk of having its help benefit the enemy. The Red Cross works closely with the United States Department of State in picking proper feeding areas.

In addition to the Greek aid, the American Red Cross also has been supplying milk to children in Algeria and Tripoli, North Africa. This program, now in full swing, will feed some 360,000 children in about 600 centers, but will come to an end as soon as the milk can be supplied again through regular commercial channels.

Most extensive American Red Cross relief work of World War II was done in France before the whole nation capitulated to the Nazis. The American Red Cross was at work in France even before the German invasion. After the fall of Paris, its activities were restricted to the "Unoccupied area" of France. Six shiploads of food, clothing, and medical supplies were sent over for the relief of the civilian population. In May and June, 1941, free bread made of American flour was distributed to the entire population in Unoccupied France. Later a major effort was made to provide milk for children and layettes for infants.

Last Shipment in August

The last big shipload of American milk and layettes was dispatched last August.

When United Nations forces landed in North America and the Nazis simultaneously overran the rest of France, Red Cross workers had to flee from their feeding stations and join the American diplomatic group awaiting repatriation at Baden, Germany. They still are there, and the distribution of their supplies presumably has continued under the control of local French committees.

The American Red Cross also has distributed about $3,000,000 worth of supplies to refugees and civilian populations in the Middle East. During the early years of the war, the American Red Cross distributed supplies to Poland, Finland, and Spain. The Yugoslavs were aided before the complete occupation of their country, and since the occupation, it has been possible to send them medical supplies, through the joint relief committee of the International Red Cross, purchased abroad with American Red Cross funds. In the early days of the war, relief also was given to war victims of Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

South May Break With Democrats

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Gov. Sam Jones of Democratic Louisiana declared flatly March 26 there "is now a definite indication the South may break away from the Democratic Party" if it doesn't get what it wants in solving its economic problems.

He commented for publication soon after U. S. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida told the Southern Governors' Conference that "the South's future lies in faithful fidelity to that party which honestly believes in liberalism."

Senator Pepper said only the Democratic Party offered that liberalism, "defined by Thomas Jefferson as the Government that resists the rich against pillaging the poor."

But Governor Jones told newsmen that Senator Pepper's speech did not answer his own declarations that the South must demand better consideration from the Democratic leadership, or, failing to get it, "turn to the road charted by some leader who will arise to show the way."

"It appeared he didn't know what I had said," explained Governor Jones. "There was some indication he may have read my recent Saturday Evening Post article, although the facts stated in that article were not answered."

Senator Pepper said his speech was not an answer to anybody.

Senator Pepper predicted victory for the South in its efforts for lower freight rates would come soon after the Interstate Commerce Commission completes a hearing starting March 29. He said the I. C. C. Chairman had promised an early decision.

Governor Jones and Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, who said the South should become hard-hearted and cold-blooded in national politics, heard Senator Pepper's speech along with Governors Broughton of North Carolina, Sparks of Alabama, Cooper of Tennessee, and Holland of Florida.

First Double Presenting Of Congressional Medals

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt conferred Congressional Medals of Honor March 24 on two Marine Corps mapors, one of whom was killed in defense of Henderson Field on Guadalcanal, for heroic conduct in action in the Solomons Islands area last year.

One of these medals, which are the country's highest award, was awarded posthumously to Maj. Kenneth D. Bailey of Danville, Ill., the other to Maj. Robert E. Galer of Seattle, Wash.

Shelling of Paris by Big Bertha Disastrous While It Lasted

The following item, culled from Associated Press dispatches of 25 years ago, records the anniversary of the shelling of Paris by the famous German "Big Bertha":

March 23, 1918 — "Big Bertha," German long-range gun, bombards Paris from 74 miles away. First stage of great German offensive in west ends with Germans claiming advantage all along line.

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Wartime Paris of a quarter century ago was aroused one morning by something new, puzzling, and terrible in warfare—shells dropping in the heart of the city at interyals of 20 minutes from an unknown source.

Paris was already apprehensive, for the long-heralded German drive of General Ludendorff had been underway for two days and the Allied armies were reeling. Excitedly, the populace ran into the streets and scanned the skies for Zeppelins or enemy planes. There were none.

The military, although admittedly puzzled, soon proved that the missiles of destruction did not come from planes. Still the shells dropped on the city; they made holes in the ground four feet in diameter. Buildings were hit and there were casualties.

French fliers, sent out to ascertain the origin of the shelling, returned with a bit of unbelievable news—a German cannot was shelling the city, from a place of concealment in a forest, about 75 miles away.

Seemed Impossible

"Impossible!" chorused the experts. The longest known range of any cannon was 22 miles. The Germans had bombarded Dunkirk from that distance some months previously.

From the standpoint of news, the Paris Bureau of the Associated Press—the first to record the bombardment—was confronted with a problem. Editors and reporters saw and heard the bombardment but, like nearly every one else, received the information with incredulity. They checked and re-checked their information with every possible official source and then cabled their dispatch.

In New York, skeptical cable editors and news executives scanned the dispatch. It had been passed by the French censor, but seemed so improbable that it was held up for further investigation. Messages sped to Paris for confirmation, to Washington for checking with United States Army Ordnance experts.

"Absurd," said the ordnance experts, but the AP in Paris stood firm.

The general manager of the AP realized that, if the news were not true, the consequences of publication would be most serious.

Relied on Bureau Heads

On the other hand he knew his Paris bureau chief was level-headed and not likely to send such sensational news without a careful check. So he gave the word: "Release the Roberts story. We'll stand pat on it."

In London, in Paris, in New York, the leading experts of the day were dumbfounded and refused to believe the report.

The next day came another Associated Press dispatch from Paris—one that eased the minds of dubious editors in the face of overwhelming expert opinion:

"The German monster cannon which has been bombarding Paris has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, and exactly 122 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris City Hall."

The gun was dubbed "Big Bertha," from Frau Bertha von Bohlen, principal proprietor of the famous Krupp's armament factory in Germany, where it was made. The bombardments continued for 140 days before French airmen destroyed the cannon and two of its sisters.

Weighed 142 Tons

As a military factor "Big Bertha" had no effect, except on public morale for a short time. After the war, investigations disclosed that the gun weighed 142 tons and the shells weighed 264 pounds. It was a high-velocity piece, made by boring out a 15-inch, naval gun and inserting a projecting tube of 21 cm. calibre. The muzzle was lengthened to increase the range.

Experts calculated that the initial speed of the shell was 1,700 meters a minute. The duration of the transit, from firing point to objective, was 13 minutes. The angle of aim was 60 degrees. Some experts figured that the shell must have reached a maximum height of 35 miles.

During the bombardments nearly 250 persons were killed and 630 wounded.

So far as known, no cannon capable of firing such a distance has since been made. Most ordnance experts agree that a "Big Bertha" is not worth the cost.

Chicago Slum Elimination Looms as a Postwar 'First'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Although house building has almost stopped here for the present, Chicago has not for a long time given so much thought to the possibilities of wiping out its slums and building a fairer city. Indeed, rehousing the ill-housed, and rehabilitating blighted areas looms as the biggest item in the city's postwar plan as it was recently sketched by Mayor Edward J. Kelly in a proposal officially adopted by the City Council.

Several agencies are at work on the program. A report on possibilities in this field is being prepared right now by three agencies working jointly. These are the National Housing Agency, the Chicago Plan Commission, and the Chicago Housing Authority — all official bodies.

Now along comes the Metropolitan Housing Council, a volunteer group composed of civic leaders and persons interested professionally in building, and offers its services as a kind of super-salesman, for a housing plan, to quote the executive secretary of the council, Miss Hilda Gitlin. It proposes to show the people of Chicago what it will mean to them if the city gets rid of its slums, numbering some 242,000 home units.

Envisaging Plenty of Jobs

"The Council's job," said Miss Gitlin at the annual meeting of the Council," is to show Chicagoans how much all can benefit from the employment that a building program will bring, with the increased purchasing power which will follow; and what it will mean to all of us to live in a city where everyone has the chance to live a good, happy family life in a decent, comfortable home."

The Housing Council has appointed a Postwar Planning Committee which is intended to become the initiating agency in this "salesmanship campaign." "Such a drive," said Miss Gitlin, "should make 'The New Chicago' so exciting, so desirable, so demanded by our citizens that it will inevitably come into being."

Mayor Kelly's proposals are specific. They include: (1) construction of 35,000 to 40,000 homes per year during the first five years following the war under new and stricter subdivision controls and under a comprehensive plan; (2) clearance of slums which now house 241,000 families; (3) rebuilding the center of the City for families of both high and low incomes; and (4) protection of middle-aged areas not yet in the blight stage. To accomplish these things, said Chicago's Mayor, new legislation, Federal, State, and local, will be needed. Meantime, the Mayor said he was calling on the Chicago Housing Authority to "blue-print actual step by step objectives."

Wartime Housing Is Big Need

Meantime, Chicago has an urgent wartime housing problem. It has 242,000 substandard housing units, according to the Chicago Plan Commission's estimates, and the vacancy rate is practically zero. While there has been no spectacular immigration of workers here, the reports indicate an increase in population of 149,000 in the last two years. About 25,000 Negroes have come here since 1940, the Metropolitan Housing Council notes.

Pace Bill Is Headed Back To Committee in Farm Split

Continued from Page 1

in the Army will be furloughed to do farm work at peak seasons.

Arrangements have also been made at WPB for better distribution of farm machinery, the President said.

At the present time, the food problem in the United States is not one of production but of distribution. Officials are confident that the temporary week-end meat famine, apparent on butchers' shelves in many cities, will soon be forgotten when rationing, beginning March 29, gets into full swing and "black market" outlets are closed down.

Americans will not get all the steaks and roasts they have been accustomed to eating, but no one will actually go hungry, food officials in the Capital predict.

There was talk here that meat was deliberately held off the market this week-end to prevent a final meat-eating fling and attempted hoarding that might have cut deep into the nation's over-all supplies.

Phones Installed On Tentative Basis

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Henceforth every householder who has a telephone installed does so with the understanding the telephone company can take it out if the instrument is needed for war purposes.

The War Production Board has placed all telephone installations on this basis, simultaneously issuing new rules to aid farmers in getting telephone service as a means of boosting farm output and saving agricultural manpower.

Electric power also was brought within reach of smaller farms by making any farm having a productive capacity of five "animal units"—a standard fixed by the Agriculture Department—eligible for service. Previously 10 animal units were required. An extension up to 100 feet is permitted for each unit.

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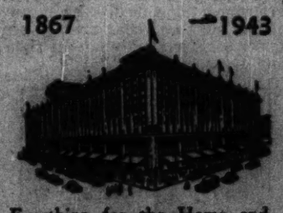
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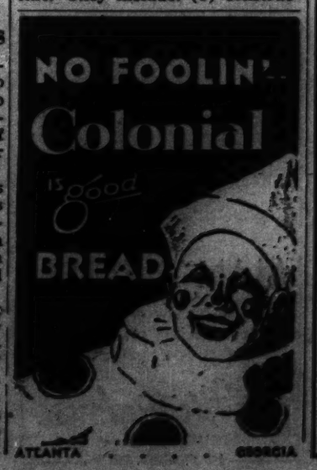

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Schools in Britain for Children of Allied Governments-in-Exile Carry On

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

While educationists in Nazi-occupied countries are resisting Axis attempts to impose totalitarian methods on their schools and universities, Allied Governments in Britain are seeking to preserve European national cultures by opening schools and organizing courses for exiled children and students.

Courses in English have been arranged for children, students and adults from the Occupied countries by the British Council. It also provides opportunities for attendance at British schools and universities.

King Haakon of Norway recently opened the first fully-fledged Norwegian primary school on British soil in Drumtochty Castle, Kincardineshire, Scotland. The school, which has accommodation for 70 children, is under the control of Nils Hjolmtveit, Norwegian Minister of Education. The staff, with the exception of the teacher of English, is Norwegian. Most of the 65 pupils have arrived since the German occupation of Norway. Some came across the North Sea in small boats with their parents, others were brought back on British warships after the Allied commando raids on Vaagsoe, Spitzbergen, and the Lofoton Islands. One seven-year-old boy hid aboard a small fishing boat on which his father escaped, and only showed himself when the boat was well out to sea.

The question of securing adequate textbooks was one of the chief topics under discussion when I saw these teachers and children at a London hotel, just before they went to Scotland. Most of them had left their homes at such short notice that they had been only able to gather up a few personal possessions. Some teachers, however, had had the foresight to bring one or two copies of important lesson books. Copies were being made from these and the teachers were preparing to write others themselves.

The Norwegian Ministry of Education has also established a small primary school with 14 pupils in the British-Norwegian Institute, and a secondary school with ten pupils. Both are in London.

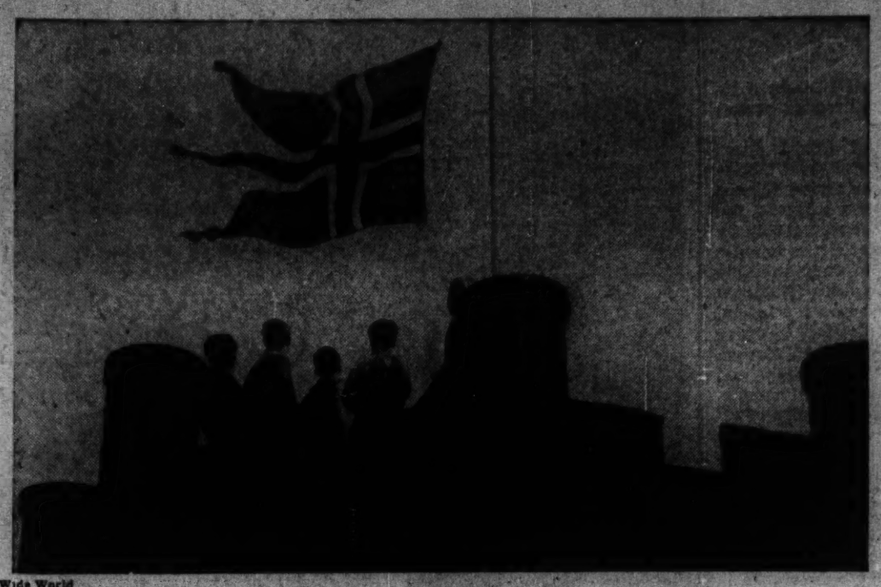
Seventeen elementary schools have been set up by the Belgian Ministry of Education, with the aid of the British Ministries of Labor and Health, the Board of Education and the British Council. Nine are in the London area, with 300 pupils, and 8 in the provinces, with 800 pupils. The Belgian Government has also established three secondary schools, two of which are boarding schools. A technical school attached to the Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts provides specialist courses as well as elementary technical courses. About 200 correspondence courses have been arranged for Belgian children who are unable to attend any of these schools.

Two co-educational boarding schools, one elementary and the other secondary, have been established by the Czech Government. The secondary school in Shropshire has 70 pupils and a teaching staff of 12. To make up for the shortage of teachers, specially qualified officers were seconded from the Czech army. In these schools, too, textbooks were a difficulty. They have had to be specially written and duplicated.

More than 180 French pupils are taught in a co-educational boarding school in the Lake District. This is a French Lycée under the auspices of the University of Lille. In addition, 170 French boys who came to England at the time of the Fall of France, are attending a miniature St. Cyr, where they receive intensive military training. In addition, they are taught history, geography, English, German, French, grammar, and literature, mathematics, physics and chemistry.

For nearly 20 years the Dutch colony in London has had a small school. The few Netherlands children who have come over with their parents since the invasion of their country attend English schools. The Netherlands Government started correspondence courses for them and weekly classes are held for children from 8 to 17, so that they shall not forget their own language. Classes and correspondence courses are also held for British wives of Dutchmen.

The Polish Board of Education has established a college for boys and young soldiers temporarily released from the Polish Army, a secondary school for girls and a private boarding school for younger children. The girls' school is a boarding school with 40 pupils between 14 and 20. The staff is composed of English and Polish teachers, of whom two were released from the Polish Army in Britain. Duplicated copies of textbooks borrowed from libraries, and textbooks sent from the United States, are used in this school.



Wide World

King Haakon of Norway recently opened the first Norwegian primary school on British soil. It is located in Drumtochty Castle, not far from Aberdeen in Scotland; can accommodate 70 children; and is under the control of the Norwegian Minister of Education. Most of the 65 children have arrived since the German occupation of Norway. In this school, as in the other schools in Britain which are for groups of children from Nazi-occupied lands, the national culture is preserved.

Wide World

Making beds is evidently good fun to these Norwegian girls, at the Norwegian boarding school in Scotland. It is, of course, part of their regular school training. The school is the first Norwegian one ever to be opened in Britain, and is one of several schools of the different nations founded and maintained for the purpose of keeping alive the national cultures of Nazi-occupied lands through teaching in national groups the children of those lands who are in Britain.

How to Achieve a French Accent

As told by Mme. Jeanne Viden Varney to Helen J. Tripp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Observance of one of the underlying principles of syllabification in French is also essential for a correct accent. It is this: where a single consonant separates two vowels, this consonant is sounded with the second vowel, thus forming what is called the regular French syllable: consonant plus vowel. The following comparison will serve to show some of the differences between the English and the French syllable-pattern:

English	French
pol-i-tics	po-li-tique
mad-am	ma-dame
gen-er-al	gé-né-ral

French speech is marked by its sonority, distinctness, animation, and buoyancy. The vowel sounds, more important than in English, make it a vigorous, resonant tongue. In pronouncing French vowels Madame Varney cautions the student to remember that they are never slurred over or slighted in any way, but that each one has an individuality which must be kept intact. Whereas in English all unstressed vowels, and frequently stressed as well (especially i, a, and u), are slurred and indistinct, in French they retain their own qualities and distinguishing characteristics.

No Diphthongs

Furthermore, French vowels are pure; they have a single sound only. In French, before the vowel is sounded, speech organs (tongue, lips, jaw) are moved into position, and this position is maintained until the sound has been completely given. In other words, there are no diphthongs in French. This phenomenon appears frequently, however, in English speech. In pronouncing the English word "blow," for example, lips and tongue are first placed in position to produce the sound of "o," but before the vowel has been completed the tongue is lifted as for "ou." But in producing the sound "o" in French "beau," the lips and tongue remain completely motionless all the while the letter is being sounded.

Contrary to the procedure in English, the "attack" or beginning of the French vowel is very gentle — it begins by little vibrations which increase in size. In English the vowel dies away; in French, it increases in vigor. This increase takes place without movement of the speech-organs and without change in pitch.

Flexibility Important

"In passing from one sound to another in the English diphthongs," Madame Varney explained, "the lips and tongue move slowly and constantly, thus producing intermediary sounds. This lingering transformation of sound, one of the greatest beauties of the English language, is unknown in modern French. When a French person pronounces two successive vowels they are never in the same syllable but always in two successive syllables, and the movements are extremely rapid.

"In speaking French, the soft palate, the lips, and the tongue are much more easily moved, more supple, more flexible than in speaking English. The lips may be thrust far forward or drawn far back. The tongue takes numerous positions which to Americans seem exaggerated, and it changes position with a rapidity and a flexibility unknown in English.

"But the great difference in the articulation of the two languages consists not only in the varied positions which the organs may take, but the extreme suppleness, flexibility and rapidity with which they move. In order to acquire a clear and precise pronunciation it is necessary to do gymnastic exercises for the purpose of giving practice to the muscles of these organs, in the same way in which a violinist trains the muscles of his fingers by exercises which he repeats regularly each day."

Before a Mirror

Madame Varney advises students to practice their exercises in French phonetics before a mirror, slowly at first, so that they may compel their speech-organs to remain motionless during the pronunciation of each vowel and avoid any tendency to move the jaws abruptly or to clench the teeth.

Quoting Knowles and Favard, Madame Varney said in conclusion that it should never be forgotten that "a correct pronunciation is the result of the proper training of the muscles of the speech-organs." The American student must acquire a "new set of pronunciation-habits."

This article was published in two parts. Part-I ran on Feb. 27.

College Girls Interne With Government Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley, Mass.

Serving as internes in government agencies was the experience of a group of Wellesley girls during the recent 10-week winter vacation period of the college. Seventeen juniors and seniors enrolled in the Public Administration course took "jobs" in local, city, and Federal agencies. During the first semester, each student had selected an individual government agency for special study, analyzing its program, organization, planning, and administrative problems. This research, followed by a four-week interneship in the agency studied, has enabled the students to learn at first hand agency procedure. As a result, they will be better prepared to win positions in government work upon their graduation.

Internships in Boston regional offices of government agencies were served by Shirley Green, '43, of Newton, who spent a month at the OPA office, and Katherine Andersen, '43, of West Newton, who interned at the War Labor Board office. The first week of Miss Green's training was spent in becoming acquainted with the OPA organization, attending the training course given to new employees, and going through various administrative orders. She compiled a personnel operating manual for state, district, and local offices, interviewed officials, catalogued material and drew up procedural charts.

Commenting upon her experience, Miss Green said, "Working in my chosen field before graduation was extremely valuable. I would recommend that a month or more be set aside every year for field work. The experience enables the college girl to get the most out of college and gives her a pretty good idea of what to expect after graduation."

With OPA

Claire Richter, '44, Chairman of the War Activities Committee at the college, assisted analysts in making tables and drawing up organization charts at the OPA in Washington, D. C. She made a survey of the field organizations of 29 government agencies to determine where they cross state lines to include natural trade areas in two states.

Edith Bell, '43, Chief Justice of the student Superior Court at Wellesley, interned at the Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D. C., making a study of general operations of all divisions of the Bureau, interviewing division heads, attending classification meetings and staff conferences. "The new attitude and approach to criminology developed since the organization of the Bureau of Prisons 13 years ago should be better understood by the public for it is a program helpful to the individual offender and to the society into which he is released," states Miss Bell. Her program of study and practical application included ten days at the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, West Virginia, three weeks at the Bureau itself, and visits to the National Training School for Boys.

Other Internships

Others interned with the Board of Economic Warfare, the Department of Agriculture, the Office of War Information, the Library of Congress, the National Resources Planning Board and the Federal Public Housing Authority. Two internships were served with the New York City Civil Service Commission and two were with regional offices of the United States Employment Service.

The internship project was planned and organized by Miss Julia Henderson, Instructor in Political Science at Wellesley College. Miss Henderson, who was with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., before coming to Wellesley, returned to her former position for the vacation period. She supervised much of the work done by students in that area. Arrangements for living quarters in Washington were made by the Alumnae Office of the college.

Young People Eager to Volunteer As Wartime Auxiliaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Junior High School girls eager to be of active service in the war effort may contribute much by cooperating with adult groups. Fifteen girls of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Junior High School here organized the Junior Auxiliary of the American Women's Voluntary Services at the beginning of 1942 when the need for help was so great. Now the Junior Auxiliary has grown to a total of 300 members, girls of the community.

One of their first projects was the weaving of stretcher blankets of old silk stockings donated to the A. W. V. S. by interested women of the community. The largest project was the making of Victory pins or "corsages" of defense stamps, which have been sold in department stores in the community. In December alone $69 worth of stamps were turned into these pins. The juniors have also made scrapbooks from magazines and sent them to the soldiers in Alaska and Australia.

Recently a day nursery for children whose mothers are working in defense plants was established in the community. Members of the Junior Auxiliary devote their after school hours helping care for these children.

A new unit for boys has been started, and these boys act as messengers or work the switchboard.

The Bookshelf

Vocational Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

History of Vocational Guidance, by John M. Brewer and others. Harpers. $4.

A history of the vocational guidance movement has not up to now been available. This is a thorough treatment, enriched by fresh viewpoints and interesting critical appraisal. The author, Dr. John M. Brewer, Associate Professor of Education in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, has long been a specialist in this field. As in other volumes by this author, Dr. Brewer's comments are thought-provoking and stimulating. The vocational guidance teacher, the personnel director, the student, anyone appreciating the importance of this increasingly important field of education and human adjustment, would profit by an excursion into this volume. After investigating early social patterns, Dr. Brewer introduces the foundational work of Frank Parsons in Boston, and follows the movement as it develops therefrom in elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and organizations. Beginnings in other countries are also sketched. A special chapter is devoted to the growth of the National Guidance Association. An outstanding contribution to a field too little known except among its own specialists.

Nasson Awards Four-Year B. S.

Nasson College in Springvale, Maine, we are informed, is a Liberal Arts College for girls, and not a junior college as reported on this page March 13. Perhaps you remember the attractive picture of the Nasson girls taking care of children in the college child care demonstration center. A war-time course in adequate child care is one of Nasson's features. Also it offers secretarial work, home economics, music, and has two-year diploma courses as well as the regular four-year course leading to a degree. President Dawn Wallace, in a nice friendly letter reminding us that Nasson is not a junior college, says: "We are the only women's college in Maine."

Through the Editor's Window

Boys' and Girls' Clubs—Without Leaders

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Johnnie and his young friends are loafing around the neighborhood these days, and every now and then getting into trouble. They don't mean any harm. They are just a bunch of lively youngsters with no direction. You thought they were Boy Scouts? Right. They are. But their Scout troop has stopped meeting. The Scout Master went off to war, and nobody has taken his place.

Even some of the girls' groups have lost their leaders. A good many people have moved: some young women have gone into the services, some have entered war industries. Some of those still at home have filled up their hours with wartime duties and given up their youth groups. The girls as well as the boys, therefore, are in need of friendly, understanding group leaders.

How is it in your community? Do you, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, really know? Have your boys and girls of Bluebird, Brownie, and Scout age become neighborhood refugees? What manner of war service are we on the home front rendering if, in giving patriotically of our time to community activities which further the war effort, we yet leave our young people without leaders for their youth organizations and activities.

* * *

Scouts and their little brothers and sisters are not the only groups in real need, either. Boys' Clubs, I am told, are in many cities seriously handicapped these days. Y. M. C. A's and Y. W. C. A.'s, faced with bigger jobs than in peace time, are in many cases at their wits' end to get even a minimum of good volunteer leaders.

It is probably true that most mothers, dads, and big sisters still living at home are extra busy right now. It isn't easy to take on another leisure time job. Yet, on the other hand, there isn't anyone else to do it; and there never was a time when young people needed youth organizations more. Under wise leadership, members of these youth groups in some communities are learning to be child care aides, training to go into the fields as market gardeners' helpers and later into the orchards as pickers —to throw their boundless energy into constructive activities. The right kind of group recreation is keeping them steady in a time of tension and upset. Wise and understanding counsel is helping them to reach out and shoulder a measure of adult responsibility thus meeting their own need for increasing self-respect and the neighborhood's and community's needs for more help in many fields.

* * *

I wish I might say the very thing that would arouse adult groups to their high opportunity and responsibility in this great work. There must be among your groups men and women who could become leaders of youth organizations, at least during the war. And there must be power within your group to seek out and inspire others outside the group to become such leaders. You men of the Rotary, for example, have done wonderful work with boys. Here is a challenge to do or to inspire others to do even more. Members of Kiwanis, Advertising Clubs, of local women's groups belonging to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Junior Leagues, of Parent-Teacher organizations—In spite of all you are doing in other fields, won't you seriously consider the youth of your community. Why not make a survey of the youth groups and the need for leaders, see to it that at this time channels for constructive activity on the part of young people are increased, and that, if need be, leadership training be provided through co-operating with the schools, the national and state headquarters of youth organizations, and recreation centers.

I bring the subject up in this column today only in an introductory way. You have not heard the last of it! Next, through the cooperation of the national Girl Scouts headquarters, some of the qualifications and rewards of leadership of youth groups will be presented. It does, indeed, take time to have a "troop" or a class or a club—but the need is great, the call is a patriotic one, and the reward, according to those who have answered it, cannot be measured.

Asia Important

The Committee on Asiatic Studies in American Education of the American Council on Education prepares bulletins designed to guide teachers in the planning of Asiatic studies in their courses. Bulletin III, September 28, 1942, contains suggestions for "Asia in the United States History Course," and a suggestion for the biographical study of several Asians who, by consensus of specialized opinion, should be familiar to every school child. To obtain this publication write the American Council on Education, Committee on Asiatic studies in American Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

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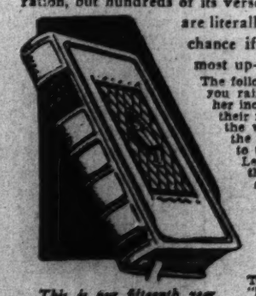
The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4. 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally hidden away.
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The Home Forum

"Think on these things"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN FACED with sudden change and seeming loss, most of us have known the temptation to "look on the dark side of the picture." Although experience may have taught us how futile and even harmful it is to take such an erroneous view, the mesmerism of error often induces its continuance. This mental tendency requires analysis, that it may be discerned as error and promptly rebuked, repudiated. This is particularly necessary today, when many persons are facing new difficulties, such as the loss of property, home, friends, and loved ones. Some seem to be adversely affected by industrial changes and military needs; while others, not so directly affected, out of a mistaken sense of sympathy permit their thoughts to dwell on the widespread destruction and loss of human life. They do not realize that to mourn over the effects of evil is not the most effective way to overcome evil, or to prevent its seeming activity. Those who desire to help themselves and their neighbors often fail to understand the vital help they can give by thinking truly and wisely.

* * *

In times of personal and national peril we do well to turn to the Bible seeking the inspired Word of Truth. One who left us much wise counsel was the sturdy apostle Paul. In his time evil, manifested in aggression, cruelty, sensuality, claimed to be as active and powerful as it is today. And Paul was neither unaware of nor indifferent to these errors, or to the sad and shameful consequences of embracing such false beliefs. On the contrary, evil of every sort was abhorrent to him. But it was his devotion to the Christ, Truth, that enabled Paul to destroy evil, and to go forward in the establishment of the early Christian church. When the renunciation of evil was necessary for its destruction, Paul denounced it forcefully, tersely; but at all times he sought, obeyed, and praised good. Accordingly, he wrote to the Christians at Philippi (Philippians 4:8), **"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."**

* * *

The things that are true, good, honest, pure, and lovely express the spiritual qualities of the only creator, God, who is Spirit. Holding thought to spiritual reality—the bright side, the onl real side—and adhering to the reality in thought and deed, proves the unreality of evil. Thus is overcome the mesmeric habit of dwelling on evil—the dark side of the picture. When seen as unreal, evil l es both its sinister attraction and its dreaded power, for they are nothing.

The healing works of Christ Jesus proved the unreality of evil, and Christian Science sets forth the divine Science which underlay both the words and the works of the Master. Moreover, the study and practice of Christian Science enables every earnest student to obey in some measure the command of Jesus (Matthew 10:8), **"Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils;"** to prove the unreality of sin, disease, and sorrow. And this is done by the same means and method which Christ Jesus used, namely, the understanding of the unreality of all that is unlike, underived from, infinite Spirit, Mind, Truth, Love, our Father-Mother God. On page 9 of "Unity of Good," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: **"Healing, as I teach it, has not been practised since the days of Christ. What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: That *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause. It would be difficult to name any previous teachers, save Jesus and his apostles, who have thus taught."**

* * *

The daily study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, makes clear the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness and unreality of all that is unlike God; it opens up fresh vistas of divine reality, glorious glimpses of those "things" which are eternally interesting, pure, true, good, and beautiful. Furthermore, it awakens thought to see all around us today evidences of that which is true, good, honest, pure, and lovely. Though living in the midst of what seem to be troublous times, we can be mindful of whatever good is now being expressed; of the wise and just plans for human betterment now being proposed and studied. We can consider and aid efforts to abolish ancient injustices, cruel social discriminations, unfair industrial practices, be alert to promote the good in human experience and to destroy the evil.

Paul's admonition is illumined by Mrs. Eddy's words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): **"Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by William McGreal

REYKJAVIK HARBOR, ICELAND, WITH MOUNT ESJA LOOMING IN THE BACKGROUND

FOR PEOPLE IN EVERY LAND, looking to the mountains has long been a sign of confidence. So it is in Iceland, where many mountains catch the sun's bright rays in the daytime and cast their long shadows at evening.

Mount Esja, whose massive bulk stretches along the harbor opposite Reykjavik, is greatly loved by the Icelanders of the capital city. It is their mountain—intimate and dear to each one. In the dark winter night that cloaks the land for so many months, Esja's snow-streaked sides still loom against the sky. Over its flat top stars peer, gleaming distantly on the waters of the harbor and mingling with the lights of the returning fishing fleet. Above, the Northern Lights play, their brilliant streamers illuming craggy slopes and discovering dark shadows in hollows. And, when the turn of the year is made, and light begins to gray the east, then fill the sky for an hour or two, gaining a little each day over the edge of darkness, it is to Esja the people of Reykjavik turn. For Esja's sides are now showing more clearly as the snow melts away from them. At its base there are patches of green, where the advancing spring opens pastures for the flocks.

Skiers thread Esja's slopes in the winter as do climbers in the summer, and for all the mountain has its peculiar reward. After one has climbed through the little hills of the pastures, and up the slanting slopes with their rock ledges, reaching the snow, the summit is near. Esja's crest is a vast flat top, an area of boulders left by the retreating glacier that cut its way across the land, grinding resistance into jagged rock. Here, in this high place brooded over by an Arctic silence, is the reward for the climber—but rarely are there words to describe it.

Perhaps there is not a house in Reykjavik that has not at least one window looking on Esja—such a long mountain it is, giving so generously of itself, with just the width of the bay to separate it from the town. Always it stands there, permanent, sure, serene; and something of Esja has made those who look on it conscious of its strength within themselves.

E. Y.

"Hugfestið það"

Þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristilega Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

ÞEGAR VJER stöndum augliti til auglitis við skyndilegar breytingar og það sem sýnist vera tjón, könnumst vjer flestir við freistinguna "að líta á dökku hliðina." Þó að reynslan hafi ef tilvill kennt oss hve fánýtt og meir að segja skaðlegt það er að hafa þessháttar ranga skoðun, fær segulafl villunnar oss oft til að halda áfram á sömu braut. Þessi andlega tilhneyging þarf skýringar við, svo hún verði sjáanleg sem villa og skjótlega ávítuð, útskúfuð. Er það sjerstaklega nauðsynlegt nú á dögum, þegar margir mæta nýjum örðugleikum, svo sem tapi eigna, heimila, vina og elskenda. Iðnbreytingar og hernaðarlegar þarfir virðast hafa snert suma óhagstæðilega. Aðrir þar á móti, þótt ekki snerti það þá beinlínis, hafa, af misskilinni samhygðartilfinningu, leyft huga sínum að dvelja við hin viðtæku skemdarverk og manndráp. Þeir gjöra sjer ekki skiljanlegt, að það að harma yfir afleiðingum þess illa, er ekki áhrifamesta leiðin, til að sigra hið illa, eða að koma í veg fyrir það, sem sýnast vera gjörðir þess. Þeir sem þrá að hjálpa sjálfum sjer og náungum sínum, skortir oft skilning á þeirri lífsvarðandi aðstoð, sem þeir gætu veitt, með því að hugsa sannlega og viturlega.

Á hættu tímum einstaklinga og þjóða er oss gott að snúa hugum vorum til Biblíunnar, leitandi hins innblásna Orðs Sannleikans. Sá sem eftirljet oss mörg vítur ráð, var hinn ótrauði Páll postuli. Í hans tíð þóttist hið illa —eins og það birtist í árásum, grimd, munuðlífi—vera eins starfandi og magnað eins og nú á dögum. Og Páll var hvorki óafvitandi nje afskiptalaus um villur þessar, eða um hinar sorglegu afleiðingar af viðtöku slíkra falsskoðana. Þvert á móti var honum viðbjóður að hinu illa í öllum þess myndum. En það var ást hans á Kristi, Sannleikanum, sem gjörði Páli mögulegt að eyða því illa og sækja fram til stofnunar frum-kirkju Kristninnar. Þegar afneitun þess illa var nauðsynleg til að eyða því, úthrópaði Páll það með afli og orðsnild, en hann leitaði æfinlega þess góða, hlýddi og hrósaði því. Þar af leiðandi skrifaði hann til hinna kristnu í Filippí (Bréf til Filippímanna 4:8): "Alt sem er satt, alt sem er sómasamlegt, alt sem er rétt, alt sem er hreint, alt sem er elskuvert, alt sem er gott afspurnar, hvað sem er dygð, og hvað sem er lofsvert, hugfestið það."

Alt sem er satt, gott, sómasamlegt, hreint og elskuvert, sýnir hina andlegu eiginleika skaparans eina, Guðs, sem er Andi. Að halda huganum við andlega veruleikann—björtu hliðina, þá einu sönnu hlið—og standa við þann veruleika í hugsun og verki, sannar óraunveruleika hins illa. Á þann hátt er yfirunninn segulafls-vaninn að leggja áherzlu á hið illa—dökku hliðina. Þegar litið á sem óraunverulegt, tapar hið illa bæði sínu óheillvænlega aðdráttarafli og hræðikrapti, því hvorugt hefir tilverugildi.

Lækningar Krists Jesú sönnuðu óraunveruleik þess illa, og Kristileg Vísindi leiða í ljós hin guðlegu Vísindi, sem eru undirstaða orða og verka Meistarans. Enn fremur hefir nám og iðkun Kristilegra Vísinda gjört hverjum einlægum lærisveini það mögulegt að hlýða, að einhverjuleyti, boðum Jesú (Matteus 10:8): "Læknið sjúka, vekið upp dauða, hreinsið líkþráa, rekið út illa anda;" til að sanna óraunveruleik syndar, sjúkdóms og sorgar. Og þetta er gjört með sömu ráðum og aðferðum, sem Kristur Jesús notaði, sem sje, þeim skilningi á óraunveruleika alls þess, sem er ólíkt og á óskylt við eilífan Anda, Huga, Sannleika, Kærleika, vorn Faðir-Móðir Guð. Á blaðsíðu 9 í "Unity of Good" ritar Mary Baker Eddy, Uppgötvandi og Stofnandi Kristilegra Vísinda: "Lækningar, eins og jeg kenni þær, hafa ekki verið iðkaðar síðan á dögum Krists. Hvað er höfuðatriði greinarmunarins í frumspeki-kerfi mínu? Þetta: Að *með því að þekkja óraunveruleik sjúkdóms, syndar og dauða*, sannið þjer alleika Guðs. Þessi greinarmunur skilur mitt kerfi algjörlega frá öllum öðrum. Jeg neita sannreynd hinna svo kallaðra tilvera, því þær fyrirfinnast ekki í Guði. og þetta kerfi er byggt á Honum, sem hinum eina uppruna. Það mundi vera ervitt að nefna nokkra undanfarandi kennara, aðra en Jesúm og postula hans, sem svo hafa kennt."

Hið daglega nám Biblíunnar og kenslubókar Kristilegra Vísinda, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" eftir frú Eddy, gjörir ljósan alleika Guðs, hið góða, og þaraf-leiðandi auðn og óraunveruleika alls þess, sem ekki er Guði líkt; það opnar oss nýtt gagnsýni á guðlegum veruleika, dásamlega leiftrandi bendingu á "það", sem er eilíflega markvert, hreint, satt, gott og fagurt. Enn fremur vekur það umhugsun vora, að sjá alt í kringum oss nú á dögum sönnun á því sem er satt, gott, sómasamlegt, hreint og elskuvert. Þrátt fyrir það, að vjer lifum á tímum, sem virðast róstusamir, megum vjer vera minnugir hvers þess góða, sem nú er í ljósi látið, minnugir hinna viturlegu og rjettlátu áforma um kjörbetrun mannkynsins, sem nú er verið að leggja til og hugleiða. Vjer getum íhugað og aðstoðað tilraunir um að afnema forna órjetti, miskunarlausa borgaraágreining, ósanngjarnar iðnaðarvenjur, verið á verði um að hefja hið góða í mannlegri reynd, og að eyða því illa.

Áminning Páls lýsir sjer í orðum frú Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, bls. 210): "Elskuðu Kristilegu Vísindamenn, látið hugi yðar jafnan vera svo fulla af Sannleika og Kærleika, að synd, sjúkdómur og dauði komist ekki þar inn. Það er auðvelt að sjá, að engu er hægt við að bæta í huga, sem er þegar fullur. Það eru engar dyr, sem hið illa kemst í gegnum, og ekkert bil fyrir hið illa, til að fylla í huga, sem er fullur af góðleika. Góðar hugrenningar eru ógegnkvæm brynja; klæddir hennf eru þjer algjörlega verndaðir gegn árásum af hverskonar villu. Og ekki einungis eru þjer sjálfir óhultir, heldur hafa og allir þeir, sem hugrenningar yðar beinast að, hagsæld þar af."

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New England Manner

This is my father's house, four-square and sound.
I enter by the white, familiar door
To stand upon the threshold, seeing once more
The straight stairs, the straight hall, so firmly bound
By rooms on either side. Behind a screen
And underneath the stairs there was a space
For overshoes and coats—A tidy place,
My father's house, sweet-smelling, vast and clean.

Some houses sprawl across the countryside,
Are lost in hedges, lean above a brook,
Or tower behind an iron fence of pride,
Or stare from windows with an anxious look.
My father's house stood gravely on a street
With other houses, friendly but discreet.

SARA KING CARLETON

Carl Sandburg Arranges His Tools

AT FIRST HE WROTE little, spent most of his effort organizing his material. He examined not only books but original letters by the thousands, diaries, documents, records of the War and State departments, campaign posters, handbills and cartoons, portraits and photographs, bales of contemporary newspapers, copies of debates, editorials, obituaries, and stray papers. The materials that he had picked up and saved he brought to his garret in boxes and cases and orange crates from his Elmhurst home, and it was a magnificent jumble.

But this was the same Carl Sandburg who had written pieces on office efficiency for *System*. He set to work getting his facts in order, arranging them as a carpenter would arrange his tools. He owned a few orthodox filing cases and he built the rest, using whatever material was at hand. They filled his garret room, with every item, every volume, every note in its exact place, and also—here again we might note the Swedish influence—every pencil, sheet of paper, and typewriter ribbon in an appropriate pigeonhole.

His wife, his three daughters in their early teens, sometimes a secretary or two or three, labored here on the farm with him, winter and summer, sorting this ocean of Lincoln material. . . .

He evolved a filing system of folders and envelopes. . . . He marked one envelope "Looks" and into it stuffed every clipping, every note, every stray sentence that had to do with Lincoln's physical appearance. Another he marked "Gettysburg Speech" and in it filed data on "Fourscore and seven years ago." There was one folder devoted to Lincoln's laughter, one to the Battle of Gettysburg, one to the White House when Lincoln lived there, one labeled "Religion." Some subjects, of course, required many envelopes, and some envelopes were thin. Each of the hundred characters who surrounded Lincoln, each general and Congressman and politician, had his own niche. Besides there were waifs and strays of information that defied cataloguing, so he solved that problem by stuffing them into envelopes dated by their month and year. . . .

To this garret, too, Sandburg brought all the books and tracts and pamphlets already written on Lincoln, the four thousand volumes good and bad, some produced in the heat of passion to prove a political point, others in slovenly haste to cash in on Lincoln's name. There was not room to stand them all on the shelves; besides they were for the most part repetitious. Many of the easily obtainable, standard Lincoln source books had only ten or twenty or possibly fifty pages really worth saving, and Sandburg would rip these pages from their binding, file and catalogue them, and store in a barn what was left of the books.—From "Carl Sandburg," by KARL DETZER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Losing All and Gaining All

THERE WAS A NIGHT at Ellice River, two days before I boarded the "St. Roch" and found myself again among my own kind, when I walked to the top of a hill and looked round. . . .

I thought of the months on the trail, of the hardships and even miseries I had endured, and of a sudden I began to miss them with an intensity which amazed me and which, since then, has never left me. For one does miss these trials, indeed, more than anything else. One remembers them without remembering what they made of one . . . and for my part I have never yearned with as much tenderness for anything as for the polar winter and those transient shelters in the snows.

God knows we were poor enough. Our poverty was total. We possessed nothing: not even the snow was our own. As a bird carries off a twig with which to make its nest, then leaves that borrowed twig once the season has passed, so we cut and trimmed our borrowed snow and left it to return to the common lot, passed it on as the Eskimos bequeath from generation to generation the stone traps in which they catch their river fish. But there was a cheer and a contentment in our existence which I continue to muse upon and cannot altogether explain to myself. Was it because infinite poverty lent infinite price to the least object? There was more to it than this. I had lost all I owned, but had found great riches. . . . I had lost the world, but I had found myself, had exchanged the glitter for the gold. Within me had lain potentialities for moral serenity, and I had not known it. . . . There on that Arctic tundra I had reconstructed myself from within. Up through the lined and frozen layers of skin on my face, my true visage had begun to emerge . . . and that visage all the blizzards, all the adversity in the world could not decompose. —From "Kabloona," by GONTRAN DE PONCINS. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Street of Art

THEORETICALLY, A STREET is a simple enough proposition, conveniently linking two or more points; but, actually, it blossoms into a greater diversity of effects than a conjuror's hat. Mercurially, it responds handsomely to good treatment, likewise lapsing into primitive anonymity through neglect. It comes in all sizes and shapes—short and narrow, long and sinuous, magnificently ordered for civic display, cosily arranged for domesticity; then, too, it can be dark and lonely, erratic, shabby, ill-omened, dead-ended.

However, every now and again a street overreaches itself, taking over an entire district, assuming a proprietary responsibility for its less spectacular neighbors. Wall Street rose from a narrow lane to become a financial citadel of world importance; Broadway, crowning itself with the brightest lights of the theatrical firmament, became synonymous with metropolitan entertainment de luxe; while Park Avenue, upstart boulevard prosaically roofing the New Haven railroad tracks, has supplanted the once patrician Fifth Avenue as the American Mayfair.

* * *

The latest Manhattan thoroughfare to capture national rating is Fifty-seventh Street, and this in little more than a dozen years. Last shore-to-shore artery before Central Park cuts in on the New York checkerboard, Fifty-seventh Street was mainly residential until the uptown sweep of commerce replaced the high-stooped, brown-stone fronts with modern shops and business structures. Carnegie Hall and the Fine Arts Building had long given the street cultural distinction; but it was with the sudden, almost overnight exodus of the Fifth Avenue art dealers, led by Knoedler and Company, to this new locality that another *quartier* came into being. For several blocks to the north and south, other galleries appeared in due course, all focusing on Fifty-seventh Street. Along its pleasant reaches passed the men and women who have to do with art—the dealers, critics, artists, collectors, students, dilettantes—leaning this way and that according to individual preferences and prejudices. The "moderns" were arriving from overseas in a constantly increasing stream: art was rapidly becoming a national issue, with New York henceforth the pacemaker in our aesthetic sweeptakes. It was Fifty-seventh Street's task to put the final seal of approval on any artist, to give him that ranking which sets him in the bright sequence of established favorites.

* * *

Most rewarding of Manhattan streets, Fifty-seventh Street has a fourth dimensional touch all its own. While it is run primarily for business purposes, it deals in commodities that are beyond price. America's coming of age can be read in its changing tastes, in its growing awareness of aesthetics. From every quarter of the globe come works of art, honorably antique and preciously modern, forming a marketplace of fabulous proportions. The world upheaval has sent refugee dealers and artists from the occupied countries in increasing numbers. Many languages mix easily along this Rialto, where the universal language of art is spoken.

Of all Fifty-seventh Street's distinguishing traits, its kindliness is outstanding. It is naturally sympathetic; it radiates happiness. No one is denied admission; the unknown artist, peddling his wares, has as much right to its benefits as the most formidable collector. Duveen's, carrying on in the traditional British manner, is the one "house" where a formal front is cultivated; but on the average, the dealers are inclined to lean over backwards in starting some promising newcomer on his way to a successful career. You don't have to be a world-beater to get a hearing on Fifty-seventh Street. The latch is always out; and, like the great city it represents, this newly-created center is calculated to transcend the imagination. Wall Street, Broadway, and Park Avenue each have their well-established place; but it is Fifty-seventh Street that will, in the long run, give you the biggest lift and the deepest satisfaction.

RALPH FLINT

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Intimate Message: Washington

Good News About Rationing . . . . . ***By Mary Hornaday***

If you don't let rationing worry you, it won't hurt your health.

That assurance is given by Federal rationing officials based on experience in this country and England.

"Don't let the idea of rationing get you down. It got us up," says S. P. B. Mais, British writer and radio commentator, quoted this week by the United States Office of War Information.

"We dreaded its coming; now we like it so much we ask for more," he confides.

"I only wish people in America could see us. We never looked better in our lives."

Last fall there was considerable fear in fuel-oil-rationed States that cold houses might bring sickness and perhaps with fatal results.

A letter from Joel Dean, Director of OPA fuel oil rationing, to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, this week indicates that none of these fears was realized.

On the basis of reports from a special medical advisory committee working in conjunction with 60 public health advisers, Mr. Dean says:

"Without a single exception these authorities reported that there was no evidence whatsoever that the health of the people in the fuel-oil-rationed areas had suffered as a consequence of fuel-oil rationing.

"Furthermore, they denied occasional rumors of deaths or sickness as a result of the program."

Equality in Oil Supplies

Mr. Dean went on to point out that instead of endangering public health, fuel oil rationing had actually protected it by dividing shortened supplies equitably instead of leaving distribution to favoritism and chance.

This doesn't mean that Washington officials are entirely satisfied with fuel oil rationing as it was done in 30 states this winter, but as a whole, Mr. Dean says, it was "remarkably successful" in view of the lateness of the decision to ration and the lack of previous experience in this type of rationing on the part of any nation.

In point rationing, now causing American housewives to buckle down to serious study, other nations have had more experience.

"The big—the most surprising—fact about Britain's rationing, stringent as compared with point rationing in this country, is that John Bull's health, since public health statistics were first made available, has never been better than it is today," says the OWI.

It is true that Americans will be rapidly changing their eating habits in the next few months. But not as rapidly as other peoples of the world have had to do. Meat ration allowances in this country, just announced by OPA, are about twice as generous as those of any other country.

"Scare Buying" of Meat

What is disconcerting about the meat situation in the United States today is not the fact that rationing is upon us, but the recurrence of "scares" and hoarding sprees every time a new ration program is introduced.

Scarcity of meat in American cities in the last two weeks, OPA officials insist, has been due chiefly to "scare buying," similar to that which went on before coffee rationing went into effect, and also to "black market" operations. Both of these factors should be remedied by the rationing system, Washington food administrators believe.

Too many Americans still think of the rationing system as a symbol of lack, rather than of fair division of civilian supplies on hand. Though every general rationing program put into effect thus far—sugar, coffee, shoes, fuel oil and canned goods—has afforded plenty for the average American family to consume, announcement of a new program still seems to inflict new fears, and send housewives—and their husbands—to the store to try to get a jump on their neighbors.

Food Theories Shelved

Much of this confusion and anxiety is due to the great attention Americans have been taught to pay to food in recent years. Women who have been worrying about food making them fat are now worried for fear they can't get enough to feed their families. Vitamin theories drilled into American housewives in nutrition classes may have to be put on the shelf next winter when canned vegetables are scarce and fresh vegetables are likely to climb out of reach of many families.

One thing America is often too little thankful for is its huge stock of grains.

Bread that once earned for itself the honor of being "the staff of life" still goes untouched on many an American table.

Worst part about rationing at the present juncture is all the detailed work involved for Government offices, newspapers, housewives—and most of all, grocers, in computing "point" charges. This will be eased off as rationing becomes more and more a part of our every-day lives, which it is bound to be for many months even after the close of the war.

Rationing has just about supplanted the weather as a topic of conversation in America today. Chances are that by this time next year it will be so accepted we'll relish going back to pleasantries about the weather.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Madame Chiang's Visit . . . . . ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

Looking back over Madame Chiang's visit here we are suddenly aware of the fact that she asked nothing. Not once did she make a request, or suggest action to meet a need. Not even by the tone of her voice did she give the impression of pleading.

She simply gave us facts. She gave us some facts, incidentally, about ourselves, about our own history. The right interpretation of those facts—such as our own early dissensions, and our own civil war—might lead to a more sympathetic attitude toward the struggling Chinese Republic, and thus inspire one to think and act more generously in regard to China and her current needs.

But the First Lady of China confined herself to exposition. Not for a minute did she lose the dignity and poise and pride which grow out of a clear sense of genuine independence.

Actually of course it is by such non-asking methods that the most help is often derived. And while we wouldn't suggest that the Madame acted on the basis of such reasoned technique, because she is inherently too honest for that, it remains a fact that her approach was effective, at least in so far as having sold the people of Chicago on China's cause.

Chicago has entertained princes and kings, and titled ladies and gentlemen, and returning heroes, and golf champions, and Atlantic fliers. It has covered its streets knee-deep with confetti and torn telephone books. There have been gaudy parades and fancy celebrations. There may have been more footage of parades and torn paper and speeches in connection with some of these other occasions. But old timers here say they don't remember when a hall full of Chicagoans have yelled out such spontaneous, warming acclaim as they did the other night at the Stadium mass meeting here for Madame Chiang.

There was no need for the community singing build-up which usually precedes such events at the Stadium. Those people, had they been half asleep the moment before the Madame came onto the platform, would have hit the roof just the same—as they did figuratively—when she walked out there, smiling, informally waving her dainty handkerchief in all directions.

Incidentally, a lot of Chicago folk still don't know for certain how to pronounce her name. Mayor Kelly in his speech said "Shong." Governor Green said "Shahng." And Paul Hoffman, China Relief Society President, came close with "Cheeahng." We reporters watched carefully throughout the four-day visit for an introduction by one of her own countrymen, hoping then we'd hear just what she meant when she said it was like "John" with a "g" on the end.

It looked as if that occasion had arrived when she was presented at a reception by a Chinese official. But all he said was "The Madame." He said it as if he were saying "the Queen." Nothing more was needed. Actually, of course, it wasn't except to satisfy our curiosity.

The visit was unmarred by uncomfortable incident. And whether or not that was due to the extreme precautions taken by the Secret Service and local police, along with Chinese secret service, it is certain that such extreme precautions were taken. There were more policemen, and more important looking men in plain clothes scrutinizing everyone, than we've seen here since President Roosevelt dedicated the Outer Drive bridge in 1938. Reporters at the mass meeting had to have police cards as well as tickets. And to get those tickets there was what almost amounted to an examination.

At any rate, that gracious lady came and went without incident. She came into open arms. And she left with most Chicagoans better off for having had the opportunity not only to hear and see her, but just to admire her and contemplate the qualities she expresses.

There was an incident that revealed in a rather subtle way her innate unselfishness. She appeared Friday at a Consulate reception but very briefly. It was a gala affair. Everyone was having a good time while waiting for her. It was known that she had been ordered to rest, not to exert herself. So when she came in, spoke cordially but briefly, and left without apologies, everyone understood. Ordinarily though under those circumstances one would have made apologies, expressing regret at not being able to stay due to a physical difficulty. But Madame Chiang offered no apologies, because she didn't want to cast a shadow over an enjoyable occasion.

Big, windy Chicago will remember pretty, charming Mayling Soong; it will remember determined, able, Madame Chiang Kai-shek. It hopes she will come again soon.

To Change the Subject:

After All, Why Not Cactus Pie? . . . . . ***By Ernest Douglas***

Arizona pioneers are a long way from being scandalized by the "cactus-pie scandal" which recently broke at Phoenix. Having eaten various forms of cactus in days when grocery stores were few and canned goods were even rarer than now, they are remarking that people might well look to southwestern deserts for nutritious foods to relieve shortages.

The Phoenix baker is accused by the OPA of filling pies with the sliced, watery flesh of the bisnaga or barrel cactus, and selling them as pineapple pies. Old-timers hereabouts believe that he might have got a better price, as well as much publicity not so unfavorable, if he had boldly offered cactus pie to the public. Even the OPA investigators describe his imitation pineapple pie as "not bad."

"Cactus candy," made from the same bisnaga pulp, is a comparatively modern development. The slices are boiled in sugar sirup, stored several months to cure, and the result is a candy of piquant flavor that has a wide sale. Arizona settlers, having little sugar, did not originate this process. Rather they sought cactus fruit which would make up for their lack of sweets on the frontier.

From the Pima and Papago Indians, they learned the value of the giant saguaro fruit which ripens in early July. It is deliciously sweet and is easily boiled down into sirup or preserves. On the same order are the fruits of several members of the prickly-pear family, but they contain less sugar. Some are decidedly sour and their juice is the foundation for excellent jelly. The "strawberry cactus" fruit is sweet, but so tiny and so well protected by prickly fuzz that white people have never cared much about it.

Aside from saguaro fruit, the most nutritious cactus product probably is the unopened flower bud of the staghorn, a close relative of the excessively prickly cholla. Steamed and dried, the buds are tasty and keep a long time.

In the thoughts of the general public, the thorny agaves are classed as cacti, although they belong to another botanical order entirely. There are several of these "century plants." They spend years accumulating strength to shoot up a thick stalk to bloom only once. Thousands of years ago, Indians learned how to gather these stalks prior to flowering and roast them in pits. "Mescal" pits are found everywhere over the Southwest. Under heat, the starch and sugar in the stalk turns to sirup. Mescal is eaten right after cooking or can be dried and kept indefinitely. It was a staple, especially with nomadic tribes such as the Apaches.

One of the yuccas produces a "date" which is rather larger than the real date and not very palatable, but does contain some nourishment. The Indians did not scorn it, and neither did the pioneering whites.

Seeds of numerous desert plants and grasses were eaten by Indians, and still are. Favorites were seeds of chia, a perennial sage, and "Indian wheat," an annual plantago. Gathering them is such a slow and tedious process that they were never much used by palefaces.

Eden Pledges Britain's Full Aid in War and Peace

Visiting Foreign Secretary in address before Maryland Legislature stresses need for armed strength to back coming world organization—No new British territorial aims, but Empire mission held as a responsibility.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 27 (AP) —Following is the prepared text of a speech by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, before the General Assembly of Maryland:

First let me say that I feel at home here. From my earliest years I have been steeped in the atmosphere of Maryland. It is a keen personal pleasure to stand in Annapolis on the spot where Robert Eden once stood.

A few miles away, in the City Hall at Baltimore, now hang the pictures of the Calvert family from whom I am proud to be descended. They are friendly faces, which I recognize from my childhood days, when they looked down on me from the walls of my father's house. I am even prouder of the fact that one of the Calverts, the third Lord Baltimore, was the prime mover in the great act of 1649, by which the early settlers were assured of full freedom to worship God according to their conscience. That was nearly 300 years ago, but our times have given new significance to that event.

Four and a half years have passed since I last stood on American soil. They are years that have changed the face of the world, and brought much suffering to the human race. Some of us in Europe thought we saw the catastrophe approaching, and felt the chill of the coming storm, while many, both of my countrymen and yours, were still clinging to the precarious hope of peace. This was no doubt excusable enough. There is always a strong temptation for countries to try to preserve their own peace of mind by turning a deaf ear to the first warnings of danger from abroad.

Hitler's World Ambitions

We know now how vain were these hopes and efforts. So far as we were concerned, Hitler finally destroyed any possibility of illusion by his repeated violation of treaties, by his open repudiation of any rule but that of force. It was plain beyond argument that not Poland, not Europe itself, would satisfy his mad ambitions. His purpose was the conquest and domination of the world.

Thus for the second time within a generation we are at war to redeem our pledged word.

The decision to take up the challenge was a decision of a united people at home. It was endorsed at once by the Parliaments and peoples of the great overseas dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and by all parts of the British Empire. From that day in early September, 1939, there has been no turning back, there will be no turning back until victory is won.

We are not yet at the climax of the struggle. And I must repeat the warning I uttered when I first arrived here a fortnight ago. We have yet far to travel before the final triumph over our enemies in the West and in the East. In the interval there will be strains and stresses, setbacks and disappointments. But if we nerve ourselves to meet these; if we work to the utmost of our strength, the result is not in doubt.

In a struggle of this nature it is clearly desirable that those upon whom the responsibility lies in each of the Allied belligerent states should meet in personal conference as often as they can. There is in truth no substitute for such meetings. Men who do not know each other well cannot exchange views by dispatch or cable to best advantage.

I was therefore happy to accept the invitation of your Government to pay this visit to the United States. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness and hospitality that has been shown to me by everyone, by the President, by Mr. Hull, by the members of Congress and by all with whom I have been privileged to work. We have done much together, and we are both well pleased at the result.

Warns on Over-optimism

For myself, I can only say this. In my life it has fallen to my lot on many occasions to visit foreign capitals, and I am sure that never in my experience has a journey been more worth while. You will not expect, I trust, sudden and sensational developments. For there will be none. But there has been a meeting of minds between us about the present and the future that will, we are sure, bear fruit.

During my brief visit it has been my good fortune to spend some days in visits to your Army and Navy. I can assure you in all sincerity that I have never known a more inspiring experience. It is at once evident that your methods and organization are thoroughly well planned, but there is much more to it than this. Wherever I went from the deep South to the neighborhood of Washington I found the same virile spirit of dauntless determination. Your young men are truly splendid. You have every cause to be proud of them, and they to be proud of the country and the cause they serve.

Let me now for a moment look back to our experience in this war and see if we may gain from it guidance for the future. I have said that we declared war to defend the sanctity of treaties, and we have tried in the ebb and flow of battle to keep this high purpose clear and constant before our eyes. There have been some dark moments, the darkest probably being those of Dunkirk and the weeks that followed.

Then for the first time in our remembered history we as a people faced national extinction. Every horror seemed possible. We walked through the fire. Yet that ordeal strengthened us and brought us a new spirit of fellowship and of endurance and of simple living, which I pray may remain with us long after the peril has passed. We gained then, I believe, a new sense of what our national life could be. Nor shall we ever forget your sympathy and your active help in the days when it needed an act of faith to believe even in our survival.

One incident in particular will be valid in my recollection to my dying day. It had been my duty as Secretary of State for War at that time to call upon the nation to enroll in a new force the local defence volunteers, since re-named by the Prime Minister the Home Guard. The men responded in numbers far exceeding our calculation. They were eager to drill and to fight but we had no weapons for them. We had not equipment enough for the divisions of our regular Army saved from Dunkirk.

Gratitude for Prompt Aid

Our industry, though working as it had never worked before, could not meet this demand. It was then that you made your first great gesture. In a brief span you sent us more than a million rifles, guns, machine guns and other weapons from your arsenals to arm our volunteers. I can recall today the anxiety with which we watched the voyage of those ships, and the relief with which we signalled each consignment safely brought to port by the gallant men of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Marine. Those weapons might well have meant the difference between life and death for us. Such acts of generosity and faith mean more in the history of two nations than all the speeches of statesmen or the labors of diplomacy.

In that year when we stood alone against Germany and Italy we had to take great risks. The collapse of France, with her overseas Empire, had laid bare our strategic positions, not only in Europe but over the whole of that area loosely called the Middle East, and in the Far East also. As a result, perilously weak as we were at home, we had to take armed divisions from our under-manned citadel of Britain and send them round the Cape to reinforce our threatened defences. Even so, we tried to keep faith with our friends.

We had given our pledge to the people of Greece, and the world will not forget their epic resistance. We, for our part, did all in our power to help them. We failed, but that was not a failure of which we shall ever feel ashamed.

It was in this same spirit that, on behalf of our Chinese allies, we reopened the Burma Road in 1941. Let China not misdoubt us. We shall not forget how for years she resisted aggression single-handed. The Japanese brought her all the terrors of mechanized warfare, and she had little with which to oppose them. They burnt her cities. They tore from her large tracts of territory. They forced her armies inch by inch into the interior.

But never for a moment did her resolution falter. Never has there been a thought of parley, and China no longer stands alone. The day will come when the Burma Road will once again be open. It will carry to China an ever-increasing volume of supply, which the efforts of your country and mine are turning out daily from the assembly lines.

As I have explained, with the fall of France we lost our reserves of material, which had been transported there. If we were to re-arm our trained divisions and to expand our forces and equip them, our own production could not suffice.

It was in such an hour that Lend-Lease was born, that great conception by which once again the mighty resources of the New World were called in "to redress the balance of the Old." In that hour we knew, finally and beyond a doubt, that we were not alone in the cause for which we stood.

Lend-Lease began as a one-way traffic. It brought American tanks and guns and aircraft to the battlefields of North Africa and for the defense of Britain. It brought American ships to strengthen the Atlantic lifeline. It brought American supplies of every kind, wherever they could be carried and the need was greatest.

Today the picture is changing. Lend-Lease has become the machinery for pooling the war effort of the United Nations, the material equivalent of the combined strategic planning of our armies and navies. It is no longer a one-way traffic. Each nation gives to the others what it can send and what they need. The United States will remain the greatest arsenal of democracy, but Britain in her turn is sending supplies to Russia, to her other allies, to the American forces abroad, and even to the United States itself. But if we are glad to take our part in this common effort, we are none the less grateful for what we have received.

Life is hard for many people in Britain today. Shortages, discomforts, privations even, have been accepted by our people in a spirit of which they have a right to be proud. Yet we have still to ensure that they have a minimum of rations required for total war. We have to supply our fighting men with weapons to wage war to best advantage. We could not do these things without the food produced by your farms and industries and exported to us by your ships.

You have been generous to those of our people who have come among you. Today we in our turn are happy to welcome your sons, brothers, husbands, and your daughters, too, in our cities and our homes. We are learning from them how alike are our peoples on both sides of the ocean in the things that matter most. London, scarred and seared and blacked-out though it is, yet presents an inspiring sight today. The youth of the world is there, united in the common garb of war. Your young men and ours rub shoulders with each other and with the young men of the nation united against a common enemy.

There they achieve in a short span that national sympathy and understanding which years of diplomatic exchanges could never give. On five continents and seven seas, soldiers and sailors of the United Nations are living and fighting side by side. May they cherish in peace the friendship that they learned in war. May our young airmen who have renewed an old comradeship of the air, carry that spirit with them on errands of peace. Upon them and their like, upon their friendship with one another, rests both the burden and the hope of mankind. Where our generation failed, I pray that theirs may succeed. It may be our last chance. It may be in very truth "the last best hope of earth."

In the period between the two wars, the intentions of the peace-loving nations were excellent, but their practice was weak.

If there is one lesson we should have learned from the distresses of those years, it is surely this; that we cannot shut our windows and draw our curtains, and be careless of what is happening next door or on the other side of the street. No nation can close its frontiers and hope to live secure.

We cannot have prosperity in one country and misery in its neighbor, peace in one hemisphere and war in the other. And if we try to have these things, we shall be back on the old road to world war. We shall never find security or progress within heavily defended national fortresses. We shall only find them by the greatest possible measure of co-operation. The United Nations, and in particular the United States, the British Commonwealth, China and the Soviet Union, must act together in war and in peace.

The greatest of all peace aims is to ensure that never again shall unscrupulous leaders be able to carry their peoples into war and bring tragedy on the world. We shall accordingly take steps for the physical prevention of this danger by the enforced disarmament of these gangster nations. We must ensure that this protection of peace-loving peoples is maintained in full effectiveness for whatever period may be necessary.

We must therefore be ready to protect and maintain whatever settlement we devise. And one thing, I am sure, is, above all, essential. Never again must the civilized world be ready to tolerate unilateral infraction of treaties. For that would be to sap the whole foundation of the secure international life which it is our principal purpose to restore.

Developing British Commonwealth

On the contrary, the British commonwealth is capable of continuing development. We have sought to learn by our mistakes. The British empire is the first in history to evolve the idea of self-governing dominions. That is an entirely new conception in the world. We believe that it can help us to reach our common aim, man's freedom and self-government under the rule of law.

It is in this spirit that we shall administer our trust for the peoples in our empire, whom it is our duty and our pledge to lead to full membership of our community of nations.

I maintain that these principles of our commonwealth are not of limited application. They are inseparable from the kind of world for which we are fighting, the kind of world we hope to see. That hope is today gathering strength, in North Africa, the Pacific, China, through enslaved Europe and on the wide plains of Russia.

Today more than ever war is one and indivisible. The enemies of your country are our enemies. A danger to us is a threat to you, as it is a threat to China and to Russia. Let there be no mistake; we shall not rest upon our arms until every one of our enemies has unconditionally surrendered. We, no less than you, and our partner China, have a score to settle with the Japanese; nor shall we cease fighting until that evil growth in the Pacific has been cut back. We shall be with you in this to the end.

When the defense of one is the defense of all, security and peace have no frontiers. Our common safety demands that overwhelming force be brought to bear against the aggressor wherever he may be. And what applies to war applies even more to the peace that is to come. I can say with confidence that today the men and women of Britain are alive to the fact that they live in one world with their neighbors. Only within an international system which is backed with sufficient force, can the enterprise and liberty of the individual find protection.

After the last war the lack of power behind the international system led to the triumph of the dictators. This has more often been said than understood or heeded.

On one side we have the idea of a narrow and covetous nationalism which destroys the life of its own people first, and then the life of its neighbors.

On the other, we have the idea of a close-knit framework of free nations—free as we in Britain and you here understand the word. We believe that it is only within such a framework as this that the individual can rise to the full height of his powers and call his soul his own. And we believe that it has been the world's failure to create such a framework which has twice led to war in our time. This at least is certain: If we do not find the common ground on which to build this time, we shall not have deserved victory.

Any new international authority that we may agree to set up can only succeed if it is backed by sufficient strength. It will not be enough for one country, or even two, to display the qualities necessary to protect the peace. The work will take all that America and Britain, Russia, and China, and the United Nations can offer.

Your country is justly proud of the wide vision and the boldness and youthful vigor with which it thinks and acts. You will not find my countrymen bound by any narrower horizon. In the common performance of this task you will find the peoples of our commonwealth, for I am sure that in this I can speak for them all, full and worthy partners. You will find in them a toughness, a resolution, an unsuspected fund of energy, a vitality of spirit, such as have more than once surprised the world.

Our joint task will be hard. But for our part we are proud of the company with which we march. No one flag, no one government, no one language unite the peoples of our great alliance.

We have one passport, freedom; one objective, victory, total and unmistakable; and one purpose, a just and lasting peace.

Associated Press From United States Army Air Forces

Mr. Eden Sees Wings Spelling Allied Air Supremacy

Flying demonstration at Maxwell Field, near Montgomery, Ala. Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Joint Staff Mission to the United States, is with Mr. Eden at the left foreground. Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Commander of Army Air Forces Southeast Training Center, Maxwell Field, is next to the right, with Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff.

Chileans Greet Wallace With Thundering Ovation

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 27 (AP) — The shy smile that has won Henry A. Wallace immediate applause in all of the countries he has visited on his South American tour brought a thundering ovation from Chileans as the United States Vice President swung into his 10-day official good will visit here.

Mr. Wallace won further acclaim by his unhesitating use of the Spanish language, in which he becomes more adept with the practice that the tour is affording him.

The visit starts officially today with a formal call on President Rios and Mr. Wallace will address a plenary session of Congress this evening.

His welcome here yesterday produced the greatest ovation yet tendered him on his tour. Tens of thousands roared their greetings at the airport as President Rios clasped him in a typical Latin embrace and a band played the national anthems of the nations.

Crowds of workers clustered about historic Ross mansion, the Vice President's residence during his stay here, for more than an hour and their cheers finally obliged him to appear on the balcony.

Latin-American officials and North American observers said that Mr. Wallace's trip thus far is a great success — probably greater than was originally hoped.

Five Stops

His simple manner and direct approach, and his unhesitating discussion of outstanding problems are among the things bringing approval.

At all points along the route he was greeted by local military garrisons and provincial officials. There were five such stops Friday on his flight from Lima, Peru.

In each case the Vice President reviewed troops and discussed regional problems, notably agriculture, with officials.

Among the paraders who streamed by the Ross mansion, now a military club, were many communists with banners which read "No aid for Franco and Hitler" and which called for the Chilean Government to open relations with the Soviet Union.

Today's 11:00 A.M. Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Sales 11 a. m.	300,000
Previous day's sales	2,142,880
1943 volume to date	73,187,849
1942 volume to date	28,546,509

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	47.4	Prev. day	47.3
Month ago	46.0	Year ago	34.4
1943 high	47.7	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60b	2	62	62	62	M'r 26
Adams Exp (.45e)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 1/4g	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 26
Addressograph (1)	16	20½	19½	20	M'r 26
Air Reduction (1a)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Allegheny pf vo	24	14⅛	14	14⅛	M'r 26
Allegheny pf $30 vo	6	14	14	14	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	16	30½	30½	30½	M'r 26
Allen Lue Stl .35g	46	25¼	24⅞	25¼	M'r 26
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	155	154¾	155	M'r 26
Allied Mills (1e)	15	19¼	19	19	M'r 26
Allied Strs (.30a)	108	5½	9	9⅛	M'r 26
Allis-Ch Mfg 1/4g	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ½
Alpha P Cem (1/4g)	41	34¼	33⅝	34¼	M'r 26
Amal Leath	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	M'r 26
Amerada Pet (2)	2	79	79	79	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	9	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
Am Airlines (1½e)	16	61¾	61¼	61¾	M'r 26
Am Bank Note 1/4g	5	16	15⅞	16	M'r 26
Am Brake Shoe 1/4g	7	39½	38½	39	M'r 26
Am Cable & Rad	68	6⅛	6	6	M'r 26
Am Can (3)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	
Am Can pf (7) †	30	177	177	177	M'r 26
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	3	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ¼
Am Ch&Cable ½g	13	23½	22½	23¾	M'r 26
Am Chicle (4a)	160	107	105¾	105¾	M'r 26
Am Colortype .15g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 26
Am Cryst Sug 1/4g	9	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 26
Am Distill	8	17⅛	17½	17⅛	M'r 26
Am Encaustic Til	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 26
Am European ½e	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 26
Am Export (½g)	1	26	26	26	— ½
Am & For Power	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 26
Am-Hawaii SS 1/4g	9	15	14¾	15	M'r 26
Am Hide&Leather	10	4¾	4¾	4¼	M'r 26
Am Ice	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 26
Am Ice pf (½e)	2	48	48	48	M'r 26
Am Internat (¼g)	38	8¾	8½	8¾	M'r 26
Am Invest Ill .15e	2	6	6	6	M'r 26
Am Inv pf 2½ †	0	43	43	43	M'r 26
Am Locomotive	12	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	10	14¼	14	14	M'r 26
Am M&Met (1/4g)	3	¾	½	½	M'r 26
Am Metal (1)	11	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
Am News 1.80 †	80	21	20⅞	21	M'r 26
Am Pow & Lt	15	2	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 26
Am Rad&St S .15g	24	6½	6⅜	6½	
Am Roll Mill .20g	16	14¼	14	14½	+ ¼
Am R M pf 4½	560	64⅞	64¼	64½	M'r 26
Am Safety Raz ½e	1	14½	14¼	14½	M'r 26
Am Seating (1e)	11	15½	15¼	15½	M'r 26
Am Ship Bl 1g	160	29⅝	31	31	M'r 26
Am Smelt & R (2)	47	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sm & R pf 7	190	152	150½	152	M'r 26
Am Stl Fdrs 1/2g	10	26¾	26¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1/2g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 26
Am Stove (.30g)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	M'r 26
Am Sug Ref 1½g	11	24⅜	24	24	M'r 26
Am Tel&Tel (9)	11	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	— ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	52⅜	51⅞	52⅛	M'r 26
Am Type Fdrs ½e	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Am Viscose (½g)	32	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	
Am Water Works	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	11	6⅞	6½	6⅞	M'r 26
Am Wool pf (2k)	7	68	68	68	M'r 26
Am Zinc L & S	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Anaconda Cop ½e	129	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	M'r 26
Anac W&C 1½e	170	28⅞	28¼	28¾	M'r 26
Anchor Hock .15g	13	19¼	19	19	M'r 26
A P W Paper	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	M'r 26
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	M'r 26
Armour Illinois	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Arm Ill pf	10	57½	56	56	M'r 26
Armstrong Ck 1/4g	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Arnold Const 1/4g	4	13½	13¼	13½	M'r 26
Artloom Corp .10g	2	8	8	8	M'r 26
Assd Dry Gds 1/2g	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	30	101½	101½	101½	M'r 26
Atch T&SF (1½g)	9	53¼	52¾	53	
Atl Coast Line 2e	8	32⅜	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
Atl Refining (.15e)	3	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	
Atl Refin pf 4 †	30	108	108	108	M'r 26
Atlas Corp (1/4g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Atlas Powd 3/4g †	350	63¾	62½	63¾	M'r 26
Aviation Co (1/4e)	21	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Baio Loco ct (1e)	50	17¼	16⅞	17	M'r 26
Balt & Ohio	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Bangor & Ar	14	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	M'r 26
Bang&A pf 2½k †	40	50	49¾	49¾	M'r 26
Barker Bros	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 26
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 26
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	12	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Bavuk Cigar (1½g)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	M'r 26
Beech Creek (2) †	20	26¼	26½	26¼	M'r 26
Beld-Hem (.80)	7	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	M'r 25
Bell Aircraft (2e)	18	19¾	19½	19½	M'r 26
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	11	39⅜	38¾	39¼	M'r 26
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	15	14¾	15	M'r 26
Best Foods (.60)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'r 26
Best & Co (1.60a)	3	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	M'r 26
Beth Steel (1½g)	3	66¾	65	66	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	M'r 26
Bigelow-Sanf 1/2g	2	33⅞	33⅝	33	+ ⅛
Black & Deck 1.60	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	M'r 26
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Bliss & Laugh 1/4g	1	17	17	17	M'r 26
Boeing Airp (1e)	21	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	48¼	47¾	48¼	M'r 26
Bond Stores(1.60)	3	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 26
Borden Co (.30g)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	M'r 26
Bower Roll B 1/2e	3	31½	31½	31½	
Bridgeport Br 1/4e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .40g	7	42½	42⅛	42½	M'r 26
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 26
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	1	1	1	M'r 26
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	M'r 26
Brunsw-Balke 1/4g	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	M'r 26
Bucyrus-Erie 1/2g	33	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 26
Budd Mfg	45	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Budd Wheel (1e)	4	5⅛	9¾	9¾	
Buffalo Forge .45g	4	17¼	16¾	17½	M'r 26
Bullard Co (1½g)	2	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	M'r 26
Bulova Watch (2)	3	29½	29	29	M'r 26
Burling Mills .35e	26	23¾	23½	23⅝	M'r 26
Burr Add M (.60)	4	12	12	12	
Bush Terminal	15	4¾	4⅝	4¾	M'r 26
Bush T B pf 3¾k †	210	32½	32½	32½	M'r 26
Butler Bros (.15g)	25	8	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 26
Butte C&Z (1/4g)	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	M'r 26
Byers (AM) Co	19	14⅜	14	14	M'r 26
Byron Jack (1/4g)	5	20½	20	20½	M'r 26
Calif Pack (1½)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
Calif Pack pf 2½	10	53½	53½	53½	M'r 26
Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec 1/4g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Campbell Wy 1/4g	13	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	M'r 26
Can Dr G A (.60)	17	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	M'r 26
Can Pacific	4	8½	8½	8½	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'r 26
Capital Adm A	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	M'r 26
Carpenter Stl 1/2g	5	30	29½	29¾	M'r 26
Carriers&Gen (.20)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	8	103½	98⅞	102	M'r 26
Caterpil Tract (2)	10	47¾	47¼	47¼	M'r 26
Celanese Corp 1/2g	6	33	33	33	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf †	110	122	121	121	M'r 26
Celotex Corp (½)	2	13½	13¼	13½	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	17	19	18⅝	18⅞	M'r 26
Cent Fdry (.10g)	26	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 26
Cent RR N J	6	7½	6½	6½	M'r 26
Cent Vicl Sug 2½e	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	M'r 26
Century Rib Mls	25	6⅜	6¼	6¼	M'r 26
Cerro de Pas (4)	12	39¾	39	39¼	M'r 26
Certain-teed Prod	38	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 26
Cert-teed 6%pf †	520	58	55¼	55¼	M'r 26
Champ P&F 1/4g	10	19¼	18¾	19¼	M'r 26
Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	M'r 26
Ches & Ohio (3)	6	42	42	42	+ ½
Ches & O of (4)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	M'r 26
Chi & E Ill	40	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 26
Chi & E Ill A .50s	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ½
Chi Great West	42	5¼	5	5	M'r 26
Chi Grt W of 1/4k	25	15⅞	15½	15½	M'r 26
Chi Mail Order 1/2e	8	9½	9	9⅛	M'r 26
Chi Pneu Tool (2)		20¼	20¼	20¼	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	11	⅞	⅞	M'r 26
Chi R I 6%pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 26
Chi R I 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1⅝	M'r 26
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	16	15¾	15¾	M'r 26
Childs Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 26
Chrysler Corp 3/4g	6	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜	+ ⅛
City Ice&F (1.20)	10	13½	12¾	13½	M'r 26
City Investing †16		42	41½	41½	M'r 26
City Stores	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 26
Clark Equip (3/4g)	3	57	56⅞	56⅞	M'r 26
ClevCC&SL 10	10	128	128	128	M'r 26
Clev Gr Bronze 1/2e	17	36½	36	36	M'r 26
Clev El Il pf 4½ †	60	113	113	113	M'r 26
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	50	104	104	104	M'r 26
Climax Mol 1.20a	14	48	46½	46¾	M'r 26
Clueti Peabody 1/2e	2	35¾	35⅜	35¾	— ⅛
Clueti Pea pf 7 †	1	147½	145½	145½	M'r 26
Coca-Cola (3)		97⅜	97	97	M'r 26
Colgate-Palm-P 1g	7	19¼	19⅛	19¾	— ⅛
Colgate P P pf 4½s	1	106½	106⅞	106½	M'r 26
Collins & Ail	9	24¼	24	24	M'r 26
Col & South †	520	12	11	12	M'r 26
Col & Sou 1 pf	7	10	9¼	10	M'r 26
Col & Sou 2pf †	4	10	9⅝	10	M'r 26
Hec-Hersh A 2½g	1	38½	36⅝	38½	M'r 26
Hecht-Hersh B 1/2g	18	12¾	12¼	12¾	
Household Fin pf 5	10	108	108	108	M'r 26
Houston Oil	65	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	8	38½	38¼	38¼	M'r 26
Hudson & Man pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 26
Hudson B M&S 4d	2	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	M'r 26
Hudson Mot	20	8¾	8	8	M'r 26
Hupp Motor	248	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	M'r 26
Illinois Central	68	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	110	41	40¾	41	M'r 26
Ill Central pf	18	26½	26⅜	26½	M'r 26
Indian Refin	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'r 26
Inspir P&L .60g	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	M'r 26
Indus Rayon (2)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Inger-Rand 1/4g	15	98¼	97½	98¼	M'r 26
Inland Steel (1g)	8	73	73	73	M'r 26
Inspir Con Cop 1/4g	32	13⅝	13½	13½	M'r 26
Intercham Cp 1.60	26	3 ½	29½	30½	M'r 26
Interch Cp pf 6 †	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	M'r 26
Intercon Rubber 1e	30	8½	8	8½	M'r 26
Interlake Iron 1/2e	7	8½	8⅜	8½	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	159	159	159	M'r 26
Int Harvester (2)	3	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'r 26
Int Mer Marine	1	13¼	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch 1/2e	9	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	M'r 26
Int Mining	8	5	4¾	4⅞	M'r 26
Int Nick Can (2)	63	35½	24⅞	35⅜	+ ¾
Int Paper	15	12	12	12	
Int Ry Cen Am	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	M'r 26
Int RCA pf 1¼k	350	54	53¼	53¾	M'r 26
Int Salt (1/2g)	2	42½	42¼	42½	M'r 26
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
Int Silver (3/4g)	5	43	41¾	43	+ 1½
Int Tel & Tel	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Int T & T 1st ct	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 26
Inter Dep Strs 1/2g	29	12¾	12	12¾	M'r 26
Jarvis WB) 30g	5	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	M'r 26
Jewel Tea (1.60)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Johns-Manville 1/2g	5	83	83	83	+ ½
Jones & L Stl (1g)	82	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Jones&L Stl pf A 5	2	64½	64¼	64½	M'r 26
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	77	77	77	M'r 26
Kalam Stove (.60)	6	15½	14¾	15½	M'r 26
Kan City South	71	7¾	7½	7¾	M'r 26
Kan City Sou pf 2e	7	26	26	26	
Kaufmann D .10g	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	M'r 26
Kelsey-H Whl 1½g	4	16¾	16½	16½	M'r 26
Kelsey-Hay B 3/4g	2	12	12	12	
Kennecott Cop 1/2g	17	34	34	34	
Kimberly-Clark (1)	2	29¾	29¼	29¾	M'r 26
Kinney (GR) Co	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 26
Kresge (SS) 1/4g	16	21⅞	21½	21⅞	M'r 26
Kresge Dept Strs	2	8¾	8¼	8¾	M'r 26
Kress (S H) 1.60	1	26¾	26½	26¾	M'r 26
Laclede Gas	198	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¾
Laclede Gas pf	280	61	61	61	+6
Lambert Co (1½)	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	M'r 26
Lee Rub&T (3/4g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	M'r 26
Lehigh Port C 1½	6	24	23¾	23⅞	M'r 26
Lehigh P C pf 4 †	40	112	112	112	M'r 26
Lehigh Val Coal	12	1¾	1½	1½	M'r 26
Leh Val RR	17	5	4⅞	5	M'r 26
Lehman Corp (1)	1	28½	28	28	
Lerner Stores (2)	2	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	M'r 26
Lib-O-F Glass 1/4g	2	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45e	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Life Savers (1.60)	1	31½	31½	31½	M'r 26
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	64	64	64	+ ½
Liggett&My B (3)	3	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	+ ¼
Lily Tulip (1½)	3	25½	25¼	25½	M'r 26
Lima Loco 1/2g	10	35¾	34¾	34¾	M'r 26
Link-Belt (2)	2	40½	40¼	40¼	M'r 26
Liquid Carbonic 1g	9	46⅝	46¼	46½	M'r 26
Lockheed Aircr 1/2g	37	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ¼
Loew's Inc (2)	4	56¼	55¾	56¼	+ ¾
Lone Star Cem (3)	11	45	43¾	43¾	M'r 26
Long-Bell Lbr A	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	M'r 26
Loose-W Biscuit 1	8	24½	24⅛	24⅝	M'r 26
Lorillard (P) 1/4g	8	18½	18¼	18½	M'r 26
Louisv & Nash 2g	6	73	71½	72¾	M'r 26
Lou G & E A 1½g	4	19½	19⅛	19⅜	M'r 26
MacAnd & F .95g	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 26
Mack Trucks (3e)	27	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅜
Macy (RH) Co (2)	12	24½	24⅛	24½	M'r 26
Mad Sq Gar (1/4g)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 26
Magma Copper 1/2g	16	23⅜	23	23	M'r 26
Manhattan Shirt 1	4	19	17¾	18	M'r 26
Maracaibo Oil Exp	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	M'r 26
Marine Mid (.08e)	70	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Marshall Field .80	45	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	19	22½	22	22½	+ 1¼
Martin-Parry	14	6¾	6½	6¾	M'r 26
Mathieson Alk 1/4g	8	27½	26¾	27	M'r 26
Maytag Co	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 26
McCall Corp 1.40	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'r 26
McCrory Strs (1)	7	13¾	13½	13¾	M'r 26
McGraw Elec (1)	3	24¼	24	24¼	M'r 26
McGraw-Hill .15g	2	14½	14	14½	M'r 26
McIntyre P 1.22a	3	49¼	49	49	M'r 26
McKess & Rob (1)	27	19½	18⅞	19	M'r 26
McLellan Strs .40g	10	8¾	8½	8⅝	M'r 26
Mead Corp .15g	18	9¾	9½	9⅝	M'r 26
Melville Shoe 2)	71	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	M'r 26
Mengel Co (1/4e)	26	7½	7¼	7¼	M'r 26
Mengel 5 pf 2½ †	10	32½	32½	32½	M'r 26
Merch&Min Tr 1/2g	5	29⅞	29	29⅞	M'r 26
Mesta Mach 1½g	5	22	21½	21⅞	M'r 26
Miami Copper 1/4g	10	8	8	8	— ⅛
Mid-C Pet (1.40a)	18	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
Midland Stl Pr 1/2g	1	28	28	28	M'r 26
Minn-Moline	100	6⅞	6½	6⅝	M'r 26
Mission Cp (.85e)	21	18½	18½	18½	M'r 26
Mo-Kan-Texas	6	3	2¾	2¾	M'r 26
Mohawk Carpet (2)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	M'r 26
Monsanto Ch (2)	13	89½	87½	89	M'r 26
Montgom Ward (2)	5	39¾	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
Morris&Essex	1290	18¾	18¼	18¾	M'r 26
Motor Prod (1½e)	5	14	13¾	13⅞	M'r 26
Motor Wheel .20g	5	15¼	15	15	M'r 26
Mueller Brass .40g	9	28¾	28	28⅝	M'r 26
Munsingwear 2¼e	5	21	20½	21	M'r 26
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
Murray Co (1½e)	24	8¼	8	8¼	M'r 26
Nash-Kely (1/4g)	32	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
Nash Ch&StL 3e	1770	16⅜	15⅝	16	M'r 26
Nat Acme (1/4g)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
Nat Auto Fib	14	7	6⅞	7	M'r 26
Nat Aviation (⅝e)	2	11¼	11½	11½	— ¼
Nat Bisc (.60p)	6	19¼	19½	19¼	
Nat Bd & Sh .30g	4	20	20	20	M'r 26
Nat Can	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Nat Cash Reg (1)	3	25½	25	25	— ½
Nat Cylider G .80	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Nat Dairy Pr .80	14	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs 1/2	5	9	9	9	M'r 26
Nat Distillers (2)	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
Nat Enam&St 3/4g	3	23	23	23	M'r 26
Nat Gypsum (1/4e)	4	8	7⅞	8	
Nat Lead (1½)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Nat Mal&St C 1/4g	16	19⅛	18½	19¼	M'r 26
Nat Oil Prod 1/4g	2	34	33¾	33¾	M'r 26
Nat Pow & Lt	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Nat Steel (3)	11	61¾	60¾	61¾	M'r 26
Nat Supply	3	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	17	5½	5¼	5¼	M'r 26
Neh Corp (1/4g)	7	12½	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 26
Neisner Bros (1)	6	18½	18	18½	M'r 26
Newmont Min 3/4g	21	36	35½	35¾	M'r 26
Newport In (.20g)	6	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Newpt N Sh 1/2g	8	20¾	20¼	20¾	M'r 26
NY Air Brake 1/2g	3	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	M'r 26
NY Cent RR (1g)	59	15	14⅞	15	
NY Chi & StL	8	14½	14½	13⅞	— ⅜
NY Chi&StL pf	6	41¾	41	41¾	+ ¾
NYC Omnibus 1/2g	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 26
NY Dock	2	9	9	9	M'r 26
NY Dock pf	2	21¾	21⅝	21¾	M'r 26
NY & Harlem 5	130	95	93	95	M'r 26
NY Lack & West	100	41	40½	40¾	M'r 26
NY NH & H	34	11	¾	¾	M'r 26
NY NH & H pf	1	2½	2¼	2½	
NY Ont & West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 26
NY Shipbldg (5e)	9	25½	25¼	25¼	M'r 26
Noblitt-Sparks 1/2g	1	29½	29½	29½	M'r 26
No Am Avia (1e)	11	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
No Am Co (.30f)	14	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Nor Pacific (1g)	21	12¼	11⅞	12	
Northw Airl (1½e)	29	19⅞	18	18⅞	M'r 26
Norwalk T&R .20e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 26
Norwich Phar .15g	10	12¾	12¼	12¾	M'r 26
Ohio Oil (1/4e)	11	16½	16⅜	16½	
Oliver Farm Eq 2e	39	41¾	39½	41¾	M'r 26
Omnibus Corp	14	7	6¾	7	M'r 26
Open Col (1½e)	5	6½	6¼	6½	M'r 26
Otis Elev (.20g)	14	19½	18⅞	19¼	M'r 26
Owens-Ill Glass 2	2	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
Pac Am Fish (1e)	5	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	M'r 26
Pac Coast	440	12	11¼	11¼	M'r 26
Pac Gas & El (2)	5	29	29	29	
Pac Lighting (3)	5	39½	39	39⅜	M'r 26
Pac Mills (1½e)	9	27	26¼	26¼	M'r 26
Pac T&T 1¼g	130	94½	93½	93¾	M'r 26
Pac Tin Cons	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Pac W Oil (1/4e)	21	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	M'r 26
Packard Mot .10g	108	4¼	4	4	M'r 26
Pan Am Air (1a)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Panhandle P (.10g)	105	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 26
Paraffine Cos (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'r 26
Param Pic (1.05g)	100	23½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Falling Costs of Flying Foretell Competition for Other Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In the transportation family, aviation has grown up. The older brothers—the railroad, the motor bus, the steamshp—must soon make room for their youngest brother as an equal. He may, in time, even become the head of the family.

This is the compelling conclusion to be reached by an analysis of operating costs computed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of California, for giant cargo planes flown commercially. A comparison of these figures with freight and passenger revenues now received by railroads, bus lines, and steamships forecasts changes in the world's transportation. Many normal years of aviation progress are being telescoped into a few war years. The statistics of current aviation, as released by the Government, disclose startling facts when compared with those of the years just preceding the war.

On giant planes that may not be named because of war censorship, the Industrial Research Division of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation estimates costs in cargo operation at approximately 80 cents a ton-mile. Average overhead and operating costs according to present air line practice are included. These planes could be used as "locomotives" to pull gliders, as gliders are used by Germany in flying men and freight to Crete, North Africa, and the Russian front. With such gliders, costs could probably be cut to around 5 cents a ton-mile.

The rates of the railroads for carload freight are based on an approximate average of 1 cent a ton-mile; 4 cents on less-than-carload freight. Steamship lines charge a rough average freight rate of ½ cent a ton-mile. The present average Railway Express Agency rate is based approximately on 10 cents a ton-mile for rail-express deliveries.

Trans-oceanic Delivery

There should be a vast field for transoceanic delivery 25 times as fast as ships, only 10 times as costly; for land freight transportation making deliveries in hours instead of days and only a little more costly than present less-than-carload rail rates. Certainly most express, important less-than-carload freight, and all first class mail should become potential cargo for the giant plane since it would seem that this plane could effectively compete with other carriers.

The rapid speed of air delivery gives the plane great advantage. An ocean freight vessel requires two months to make the 12,000 mile round trip from New York to the Persian Gulf. With necessary time out for repairs and landing, two and a half such round trips can be made each year The airplane makes the complete round trip in one week! Ton-mile costs could become rather unimportant when such speed can be had

The yearly average ton-mile cost of the leading domestic air lines for 1941 was over 50 cents, using the smaller prewar planes. If operating costs of five cents to eight cents per ton-mile on the war-spawned air giants are correct, the sudden drop is prophetic. May we not expect even further drastic cuts?

Engineering reasons for cost reductions are military secrets, along with technical improvements stemming from war combat experience. It is permissible to explain that cost reductions are said to derive in part from the increased pay load made possible by the sheer size of the great planes. Comparatively static overhead and operating costs are spread over more units of pay load.

Lower Than Rail Rates

The giant plane, with interior cabin space comparable to a 15-room house, can probably carry passengers cheaper than can the railroad and almost as cheap as the motor coach. It can probably compete with present first class rates charged by steamship lines. The Association of American Railroads statistics for 1939 show average passenger-mile revenue received by railroads as 2.02 cents. The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that motor coach companies in 1939 received 1.62 cents a passenger-mile The Industrial Research Division of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation computes passenger-mile costs at two cents for a new giant four-engined land plane, under normal operating conditions.

In addition to those cost figures, the current war aviation figures released from time to time through censorship reveal startling vistas of development when compared with prewar aviation statistics. From the President's speeches we can guess that after this war we shall probably have around 300,000 young men trained as expert pilots; a million others, competent airplane mechanics. Our aircraft plants will beggar the imagination in their vast size. Production of planes is attaining the 1942 quota of 5,000 a month; the 1943 goal was set by the President as 125,000 planes. Recently he stated that changes in the design of the planes would cut down the number but that consumption of steels would be the same.

Let us compare these figures with the 1940 statistics of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. In that year the scheduled air lines of America employed a total of 2,278 pilots and co-pilots. They had 3,409 mechanics and ground crewmen on their pay rolls. They operated a combined total of 440 planes, about two or three days' present plane production.

Invasion of Their Own

The sudden, vast expansion is revealing. Our war-trained aviation personnel, skilled in global flying, the large numbers of usable planes, the mushroomed airplane factories with their trained research engineers, will probably start an invasion of their own. It will be an invasion of the freight and passenger business of the railroads, the motor trucks and busses, and the steamships.

Aviation may also have the help of the United States Government in such an invasion. The United States Maritime Commission lavishly subsidized and rapidly developed the American merchant marine for national defense, building, owning and operating American flag vessels. Surely we could never again permit our merchant air fleet to fall short of the mighty armada now clearly necessary to national defense. Had we had such an air fleet when Japan attacked in December, 1941, there could have been no Bataan. Supplies, ammunition, and reinforcements flown by air would have enabled General MacArthur to hold the Philippines.

The youngest of the transportation brothers has indeed grown up. His youthful strength is needed by a mankind hard at work building the world it wants.

U. S.-Owned Wheat Available for Feed Below Parity Prices

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard announced yesterday that government-owned wheat is again available for livestock feed at prices ranging from 93 cents to $1.09 a bushel.

Legislation authorizing the sale of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed at prices below wheat parity was signed by President Roosevelt Thursday.

This wheat will be the second lot made available for livestock feed during the current fiscal year, 125,000,000 bushels having been sold under previous authorization.

Mr. Wickard said supplies of wheat for feed were available in all principal terminals and were ready to be shipped as fast as orders could be handled and wheat cars obtained.

The lowest feed wheat price—93 cents—will prevail in some of the counties in southern Minnesota. The lowest price in Iowa will be 94 cents and the lowest in Illinois will be 99 cents. In New England and in Florida the price will be $1.09, while prices on the Pacific Coast will range from $1.04 on the north coast to $1.09 in southern California.

In the southeast, prices will be $1.07 delivered in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and eastern Tennessee. In Texas and Oklahoma the price will be $1.03.

Livestock producers, dairymen, poultrymen and other feeders, as heretofore, may buy feed wheat through regula. dealers, county AAA committees, or direct from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

N. Y. S. E. Prohibits Margin Trading In Issues Under $5

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced yesterday that, effective April 1, purchases of securities selling below $5 may be made for cash only.

The new regulation, prohibiting margin trading in the so-called penny stocks, was interpreted by brokers as a step to check speculation in low-priced issues which have been traded in large volume in recent active markets.

This is the first time the stock exchange has taken such action since a similar regulation was put in effect in August and September of 1933.

The new rule applies to bonds, as well as stocks, and, in the case of bonds, applies to those selling under $5 per $100 face value. Since most bonds trade in units of $1,000 face value, it means that cash must be paid for such bonds selling under $50.

The exchange announcement said many member firms already apply higher margin requirements to securities selling below $5 than regulations require, and the new action will result in uniform margin policy.

Oliver Farm Equipment Co. Plant Receives "E" Award

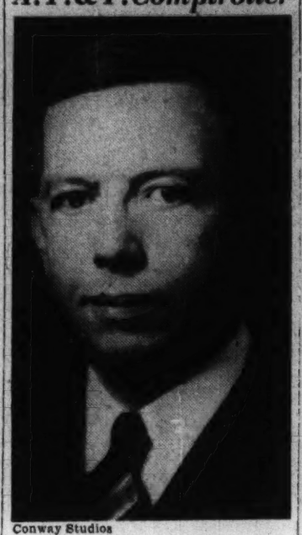
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — The Army-Navy "E" has been awarded to the Springfield, Ohio plant of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company and its employeees for outstanding performances in making ordnance materials, according to Howard W. Gustafson, manager.

Master of ceremonies was the Hon. Clarence J. Brown, representative in Congress from the Seventh Ohio Congressional District, who was introduced by John H. Voller, Mayor of Springfield.

Representing the Army and making the principal award address was Lt. Col. W. R. Martin, executive officer of the Cincinnati Ordnance District. Commander L. F. Adams, U. S. N. R., Assistant Navy Representative, War Production Board, Dayton, Ohio, presented the coveted "E" pins to representative employees.

A.T.&T. Comptroller



Conway Studios

Pierre W. Saxton

Appointed comptroller of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., succeeding Charles A. Heiss, who is retiring. Mr. Saxton formerly was assistant comptroller. Both Mr. Heiss and Mr. Saxton have spent 30 years with A. T. & T.

Glenn Martin Net Up; Others Show Declines

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company announced a consolidated net income of $6,658,809.68 for 1942, computed after all charges and taxes were paid.

This amounted to $6.01 per share on 1,107,022 shares of outstanding stock, the report said, compared with net earnings of $5.24 per share during 1941.

The Martin company manufactures the B-26 Marauder and Baltimore bombers and the PMB mariner patrol boats for the air arms for the United States and Great Britain.

In a letter to the stockholders, Glenn L. Martin, president of the company, disclosed that sales for 1942 showed an increase of approximately 500 per cent over 1941.

Net sales of $337,556,000.17 reported by the company for 1942, Mr. Martin said, represented actual deliveries of completed products except for the sum of $93,734,750.59 representing costs and earned fees under cost-plus-fixed fee contracts held by the company and its midwest subsidiary.

Sales for 1941 were $67,237,698.71.

The company expended $117,722,061.96 for labor during 1942, the largest single expenditure. This total was over 2¾ times the corresponding figure of 1941.

Mr. Martin added that plant facilities were "substantially complete" and operating 24 hours per day; that nearly 30 per cent of Martin employees were women trained by the company and that this percentage would increase as additional men were released to the armed services; and that the use of Negroes, both men and women, in skilled trades had made "gratifying progress."

The Pepsi-Cola Co. and subsidiaries other than British showed a net profit for 1942 of $6,274,776, equal to $3.30 a share, against $9,363,105, or $4.93 a share, in 1941.

For 1942 United States income and excess profits taxes, after $639,250 postwar credit, were $5,753,250.

American Light & Traction Co. and subsidiaries reported net income for 1942 was $5,725,205, equal to $1.78 a common share, against $5,818,866 or $1.81 a share in 1941. The company credited earned surplus with $3,061,357 profit on the sale of investments in San Antonio Public Service Co. and charged the same account with a loss of $3,329,741 on the sale of investments in International Paper Co.

Mack Trucks, Inc., and subsidiaries reported net income of $2,988,432 in 1942, or $5 a share, compared with $2,944,319, or $4.93 a share, in 1941.

The International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., reported net profit of $33,301,829 in 1942, or $2.15 a common share in United States currency, compared with $34,356,401, or $2.22 a share, in 1941.

The United Gas Improvement Company reported combined earnings of $13,028,506 in 1942 for the company and its subsidiaries, equal to 56 cents per share on the common stock. This compares with 1941 combined earnings of $17,925,176, or 77 cents per share on the common.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co. and subsidiaries reported net profits for 1942 of $1,943,739, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.36 a share on common, compared with $2,245,319, or $2.78 a share, in 1941.

The Pere Marquette Railway reported February net income of $423,132 on gross of $4,166,908, against $27,959 profit on $2,890,319 the same month of 1942. Tax provision was $710,641, against $277,544 in February, 1942.

Montgomery Ward and Company, mail order and retail merchandiser, reported net profit of $26,437,583, equal to $4.79 a common share, for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1942. This compared with net profit of $27,351,716 or $4.97 a common share in the preceding fiscal year.

Electric Bond & Share Co. reported net income for 1942 of $5,659,041, equal to $4.26 a share on combined five dollar preferred and six dollar preferred, compared with $9,571,423, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 24 cents a common share, in 1941.

The National Cash Register Co. reported for 1942 net profit of $3,136,562, equal to $1.03 a share on the capital stock. This compared with 1941 profit of $3,287,446, or $2 a share.

Lerner Stores Corp., sellers of women's apparel, reported net profits of $1,546,671 in the year ended Jan. 31, or $3.51 a common share, compared with $1,532,133, or $3.47 a share, in the preceding year.

The National Refining Co. announced 1942 net profit of $983,266, compared with 1941's $598,329. The 1942 profit is equivalent to $1.23 per share of common stock. Total income was $25,276,968, compared with $22,724,482 in 1941.

Stewart-Warner Corporation reported net income of $1,590,454, equal to $1.28 a common share, for 1942 compared with net income of $1,656,680, equal to $1.30 a common share, in 1941.

The Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company reported net earnings of $934,524 in 1942, compared with $1,058,196 in 1941. This was equal to 92 cents a share on outstanding common stock. Earnings in 1941 equaled $1.04 a share.

Interchemical Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries reported a net profit for 1942 of $1,109,235, equal to $2.47 a share on common, compared with $2,136,110, equal to $6.01 in 1941.

General Telephone Corp. and subsidiaries reported 1942 net income of $1,946,776, equal to $2.22 a share on common, compared to $2,221,277, or $2.86 per share in 1941.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co. reported net profit for 1942 as $1,176,450, equal to $4.76 a common share, compared to $1,035,831, or $4.20 a share in 1941.

Collusion Charges Raised On Land Post

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—A drastic difference of opinion over the activities of the Maritime Commission today promised to transform a normally routine Senate confirmation of an appointment into a five and a half hour battle over charges of collusion and mismanagement.

After delaying for nearly two weeks a vote on President Roosevelt's nomination of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land for another six-year term as commission chairman, the Senate agreed to devote its entire session Tuesday to a finish fight.

In one corner is Senator George Aiken (R-Vt.), who asked an investigation into charges of alleged collusion between the commission and subsidized shipbuilders.

In the other corner is Chairman Josiah Bailey (D-N.C.) of the Senate Commerce Committee which unanimously approved Admiral Land's nomination. He said the Admiral is "as honest as the stars that shine above and just as true to the people."

Charges of Irregularities

Senator Aiken said his battle against Admiral Land's confirmation would be based on Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's charges of irregularities in the commission's construction of vessels under contracts with the Tampa Shipbuilding and Engineering Company and their sale to the Navy.

Other charges concerned the commission's sale of five obsolete vessels to the Waterman Steamship Corporation, Mobile, Ala., with an option to repurchase, and the subsequent buying of five similar vessels from the company—at what critics termed "greatly enhanced prices"—instead of exercising the option.

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has won strong support in its long-standing and bitter dispute with Comptroller General Lindsay Warren over what constitutes "just compensation" for privately owned ships requisitioned for war service.

The dispute, which has deadlocked the two agencies for months and blocked payments of upwards of $200,000,000 pending a decision, was turned over to former Attorney General William D. Mitchell for thorough analysis and recommendation.

Mr. Mitchell, in his report, which has been made available to Congress, has recommended that the Attorney General be asked for a formal opinion, but his report supported some of the commission's contentions.

"If the Attorney General adopts the Comptroller General's view," Mr. Mitchell reported, "the Congress should promptly be asked to enact law allowing the commission to at least maintain its present base prices."

In any event, legislative action to clarify the issue appears certain.

Crux of Issue

The crux of the issue is a provision of the Merchant Marine Act authorizing the requisitioning of privately owned vessels during a "national emergency declared by proclamation of the President," requiring payment of just compensation for vessels taken, but providing that "in no case shall the value of the property taken or used be deemed enhanced by the causes necessitating the taking or use."

The Comptroller General has consistently held that the President's proclamation of a limited national emergency of Sept. 8, 1939, brought the requisitioning power into operation, and that therefore that date should be adopted beyond, which no enhancement of value should be allowed.

The Maritime Commission, on the other hand, maintains that the requisition power did not come into operation until the unlimited national emergency proclamation of May 27, 1941, when ship values and earning power had greatly increased.

Mitchell's report, after an exhaustive review of the history of the legislation, found that the Comptroller General was "mistaken" in holding that Sept. 8, 1939, was the "crucial date," rather than May 27, 1941.

"Only enhancements occurring after that date (May 27, 1941)," Mitchell said, "may be excluded from the commission's orders to owners."

No Interest Payment To Be Made by M.-K.-T.

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a substantial improvement in earnings, directors of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. announced no interest payment would be made on the outstanding adjustment 5 per cent mortgage bonds, Series "A," regularly due on April 1.

The action was dictated by the longer term financial outlook, it was said. No interest on the issue had been paid since 1935 and there now is an accumulation of about $5,000,000 in interest on the indebtedness.

Katy's latest balance sheet showed cash on Jan. 30 stood at $7,624,455. Surplus funds in the past year have been used for debt retirement.

R. I. Transit Firm's Traffic Up

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The United Electric Railways Co., local traction concern owned by the Rhode Island Public Service Co., New England Power Association subsidiary, reported it carried 115,925,904 passengers last year, 38 per cent more than the 83,731,898 carried in 1941.

View That Little Business Is Vital to U. S. Economy Grows

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of small business is one that is big enough to merit the attention of every student of the national economy. Before the war, small business could be said to be in clover as compared with the stony ground it forages in today. First came priorities which funneled defense contracts to the big concerns having primary call on materials. Later, but no less drastic, came the drain on manpower caused by enlistments and the draft. As the war progressed and the big plants expanded, a third factor harming small business developed—the flow of skilled labor from the small plants making civilian products to the larger ones busy on war orders. Before long, 25,000 small businesses, it is estimated unofficially, closed their doors and let go their remaining workers.

Out of this disturbing situation arose a widespread demand for remedial action. It was regarded in business and legislative circles as intolerable that the process of "concentration" of manufacturing facilities should go to such lengths as to squeeze out of the economy further thousands of small concerns whose emergence epitomizes the very essence of free enterprise. Small business have been since the beginnings of the republic a vital and integral part of the economic fabric and a sort of bulwark of the middle class.

'Little Business' Volume Huge

It is not enough to point out that Big Business is the progeny of little business, and sometimes only the amalgamation of many little businesses rolled into one. It should be shown that little business in the aggregate is or was tremendous. It was estimated a little over a year ago by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that there were about 2,750,000 small business establishments in the United States, representing 93 per cent of all businesss concerns and accounting for 34 per cent of the business.

To preserve so far as possible this valuable segment of the economy during an all-out war, the Senate created a small business committee with Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana as chairman; and the House created two committees, one on defense migration under John H. Tolan (D) of Calif. and the other, a Select Committee on Small Business, headed by Wright Patman (D) of Texas. The Truman Committee headed by Senator Harry S. Truman of Indiana also went into the small-business situation. Various measures to bring relief to the thousands of small concerns were enacted.

Perhaps the most important Federal device to meet the emergency facing the small-business units was the Smaller War Plants Corporation, begun with a capital of $150,000,000. This agency which was an offshoot and subsidiary of the War Production Board was this week made practically autonomous. It bids fair, under its new chairman, Col. Robert W. Johnson, to be the one agency that can effectively throw the lifeline to small organizations.

How Problem Is Met

The job cannot be done separately by either government or business, the Colonel believes, but must be done by both in co-operation His method is to define the problem, by comparison develop a rule with which to measure the particular situation, arrange a plan of operations, locate the important buyers throughout the country and then persuade the WPB to order critical materials sent to the distressed plants. Colonel Johnson has been so successful that the SWPC has been able since the first of February to boost the volume of business going to small establishments to $60,000,000 from $10,000,000.

The SWPC plans to tabulate the number of distressed plants in the nation starting May 1 and will report to Congress on June 1 and every 60 days thereafter. The Colonel, speaking in New York this week, says that the prime contractors will be brought into the agency's regional offices where they will be shown the list of distressed plants, and also meet the men who have studied the needs of those plants. This seems like a commonsense arrangement that should bring additional good results.

It is not surprising that small companies began to fall by the wayside in growing numbers early in the emergency. They had no agencies in Washington, no dollar-a-year men; no friends at court. Their capacities and abilities were unknown and their financial status relatively unattractive. They became the victims of a system by which the procurement agencies only heard about the big fellows, their high productive capacities and financial strength.

The Why of Trend to Bigness

So the trend to bigness got further impetus because of obtuseness in Washington or bureaucratic indifference or red tape or possibly plain favoritism. The 170,000 small plants, Senator Murray says, put out 70 per cent of the manufactured goods in 1939, while 100 big corporations produced 30 per cent of the nation's total. Today the situation is reversed, with the 100 big concerns handling 70 per cent, 20 per cent eliminated by diversion; and only 10 per cent being left with those of the smaller plants that have survived. This presents a different picture than in England where, it is reported, 70 per cent of the munitions is produced by small concerns employing 50 or fewer workers.

It has been this concentration in business which has brought about nationwide concern over the survival of small companies, regarded as the backbone of competitive enterprise. Huge aggregations of capital produce its counterpart in alarming centralization of political power; the latter needed to restrain the former. Small business then is left to wither, unless fought for by some interested group.

The SWPC has set a goal of between $25,000,000,000 to $35,000,000,000 of war contracts for smaller plants. The implementation of such a program will be by subcontracting, pooling among plants, engineering services to help plants get started in war construction and by government loans. Local representatives of the SWPC and of the WPB can grant loans up to $25,000 to small plants without reference to Washington.

Subcontracting has already developed on a broad basis. An example is furnished by the Chrysler tank arsenal. The holder of this prime contract is being supplied by more than 700 firms in 130 cities in 20 states. Examples of pooling are furnished by the success of small concerns combining their operations in York, Pa., Kansas City, Mo., San Jose and San Rafael, Calif.

All in all, while small business faces the most serious situation in its history, there are interests which recognize that its survival is essential to the American way of living. Secondary to the war effort, it is still a vital part of the economic structure, which makes its valuable contribution to progress and initiative. The Government is now fully alive to this issue. Federal forces, aided by the efforts of the administrations of the individual states, are planning to use all the facilities of small concerns wherever possible. Their preservation now will enable them to take again a high place in the postwar economy.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Fifty-nine million dollars' worth of business was offered the Smaller War Plants Corporation for distribution to small war plants of the nation by the Signal Corps here this week.

The offer was made by Brig. Gen. A. A. Farmer, commanding general of the Philadelphia Signal Depot, and Col. Eugene V. Elder, director of the materiel division of the Signal Corps, and accepted by C. L. Stevens, special assistant to Col. Robert Johnson, chairman of the SWPC.

Carloadings Ease Slightly in Week; 3.6 P. C. Below '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today that 768,134 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 20.

This was a decrease of 908 cars, or 0.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 28,520 cars, or 3.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 1,850 cars, or 0.3 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last Wk.	Preced. Wk.	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	367,612	6,723	*7,602
Less-than-carlot mdse.	98,829	2,210	*46,248
Coal	173,612	*4,869	20,775
Grain and grain products	43,140	*5,459	7,572
Livestock	12,517	13	2,069
Forest products	40,154	*2,154	*7,325
Ore	17,312	2,491	1,349
Coke	14,958	137	890

*Decrease

Advertising in '42 Off Only 5.2 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—In spite of rationing and the curtailment of durable goods, advertising in 1942 showed only a 5.2 per cent decrease from 1941, with newspapers doing better than the general average.

According to estimates made by Dr. L. D. H. Weld, director of research for McCann-Erickson, Inc., published in Printer's Ink, the total advertising investment for 1942 was $1,820,000,000, or a drop of only $100 million from 1941.

Newspapers were off only 5 per cent. The 1942 total for newspapers was $580,000,000, causing them still to outrank by far all other media on value of advertising placed. Stringent decreases in automobile advertising and other items caused the percentage decrease suffered by newspapers to be considered surprisingly small.

Radio advanced 9 per cent, with $245,000,000 for 1942, against $225,000,000 for 1941.

Excess Reserves Rise $250,000,000 Past Week

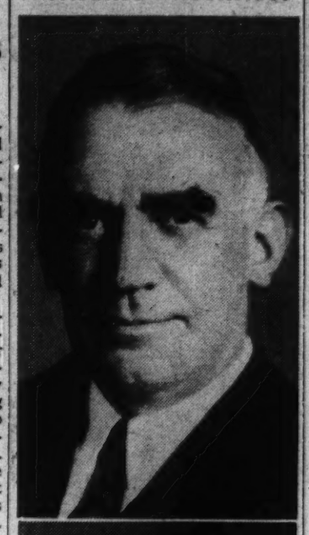
WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks increased $250,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $2,130,000,000 on Wednesday.

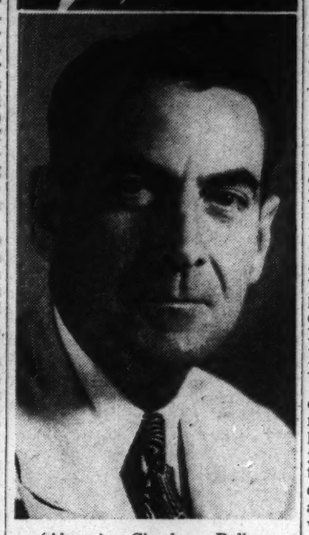
During the week the banks increased their holdings of government securities by $176,000,000.

Penna R. R. Adds More Trackage

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced it was building 22 miles of additional trackage in the Baltimore vicinity, at a cost of more than $2,750,000. Vice-President R. C. Morse said the trackage was needed to meet "constantly increasing wartime demands for passenger and freight transportation to and from the nation's capital," near-by Washington.

Monsanto Executives





(Above) Charles Belknap, chairman of the executive committee and executive vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Co., has been elected president. (Below) Edgar M. Queeny, for the last 15 years president of the company, has been elected chairman of the board.

Morgan's Sons To Share Bulk Of His Estate

MINEOLA, N. Y., March 27 (AP)—The two naval officer sons of John Pierpont Morgan will share the bulk of the late financier's fortune.

Under the terms of Mr. Morgan's will filed for probate here yesterday, Commander Junius Spencer Morgan, U. S. N. R., and Lieut. Commander Henry Sturgis Morgan, U. S. N. R., will share equally in the residuary estate.

No estimate of the estate's size was made. Mr. Morgan, who passed on in Boca Grande, Fla., provided for his children, nephews and nieces and also for numerous employees.

The financier bequeathed $25,000 to each of his children, the two sons and his two daughters, Jane Norton Nichols and Frances Tracy Pennoyer. The will explained the small bequests to the daughters by saying Mr. Morgan had made provisions for them before his demise.

The sum of $25,000 also was left to his two sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. He gave $500 to each of his nieces and nephews.

No provision was made for his three sisters. The will explained that they had been adequately taken care of by their father.

He left $150,000 to the Church of St. John of Lattingtown, Locust Valley, N. Y., where he was a parishioner. He said he was leaving nothing to charity and other organizations because he had given to them as best he could during his life.

The Wall Hall estate in Hertford County, England, was left to his son Henry and the Morgan home at Glen Cove, N. Y., was turned over jointly to the two sons. The New York City home and Camp Uncas, Hamilton County, N. Y., were left in the residuary estate.

Mr. Morgan urged that dual ownership of the properties be avoided, suggesting that one son or the other take over complete ownership.

To Junius he left the Frank Holl painting of the first J. P. Morgan, to the governor and director of the Bank of England he gave a silver tankard, said to have been given by Queen Mary II to Capt. Simon Janszen for saving the life of King William III at sea in 1692.

Among Mr. Morgan's specific bequests were: to Belle da Costa Green, director, Pierpont Morgan Library, $50,000; to John Axten of Port Washington, N. Y., his secretary, $50,000; James Kelly, Glen Cove superintendent, $30,000, and Stanley Physick, his butler, $25,000.

A grandson, J. P. Morgan, was given the fellowship in perpetuity in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, given Mr. Morgan by his father.

The will, a 27-page, 6,000 word document dated Dec. 27, 1942, named the two sons and the firm of J. P. Morgan, Inc., as executors.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 0900
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8810

Inter-Party Battle Over Ruml Plan

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Charging that desperate attempts are being made to "smear" Ruml plan supporters, riled House Republicans today prepared to demand proof of an accusation that they had been promised "abundant campaign funds" if they won congressional approval of the skip-a-year income tax proposal.

Concerning that accusation yesterday from Representative John Dingell (D) of Michigan, Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, leading the Republican battle for the Ruml plan, said "We'll certainly call on him to produce his evidence," and House Minority Leader Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts told newspapermen:

"It's just a desperate smear campaign waged by those who realize they're fighting a losing battle. It's absolutely ridiculous, and shows how desperate are those who are fighting the Carlson (Ruml) bill."

First Saturday Session

The sharp Republican response came as the House held its first Saturday session of the year to continue the debate. Yesterday it heard Mr. Dingell say:

"I am convinced that the minority, sitting on the Republican side of the aisle has promise of abundant campaign funds should the remission bring about the skipping of one year's taxation and I don't know but what the generous Republicans would not remember the assistance given them by a few Democrats on our side.

"You may have a substantial campaign fund to enhance your re-election, but your opponent, if he has a lick of sense, will beat you to a frazzled edge and will take your seat in this House because you cannot defend giving away $10,000,000,000 needed for war purposes at this critical time."

Representative Walter Lynch (D) of New York charged the Republicans sought to wreck the Democratic administration's war economy "and through that wreckage climb back to political power."

Cohesion of Democrats

The inter-party battle apparently had brought about a measure of cohesion of Democrats not before demonstrated in the 78th Congress. One after another they leveled verbal blasts at the Ruml plan, while the Republicans praised it as the only fair and practical means for placing 44,000,000 income taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Democratic opposition to the skip-a-tax-year proposal, however, held out very little hope for passage of the tax collection bill drawn by the Ways and Means Committee which would provide for no abatement, but give each taxpayer the option of attaining pay-as-you-go by "doubling-up" on payment of two years' taxes.

Many Democrats, while bitterly battling all-out abatement, were disposed toward a compromise which would cancel a substantial part of 1942 taxes. At least half a dozen compromise proposals were being discussed with little prospects for a decisive vote before next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Cities Service Co. Net in 1942 Rises To $16,938,532

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Co. and its subsidiaries reported for 1942 consolidated net income of $16,938,532, compared with $14,283,893, in 1941.

The profits were equal to $25.46 a share on the combined preferred stocks of various classes against $21.41 a share in 1941. The preferred stocks have accumulated unpaid dividends.

The company's balance sheet showed consolidated current assets of $159,288,886 against consolidated current liabilities of $72,078,814. In 1942 consolidated funded debt, notes payable and preferred stock in the hands of the public were reduced in face amount or stated values by $8,589,000.

Expenditures of the company and its subsidiaries in 1942 for construction and acquisitions amounted to $27,000,000.

In 1942, the report said, the net crude oil production of subsidiaries totaled 26,592,000 barrels, an increase of 1,632,000 over 1941, and oil pipe line subsidiaries transported more than 116,000,000 barrels of oil.

There was a drop of 35 per cent in the number of new drillings.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Return to Turgenev

By Harold Hobson

London

Today in London all the Russias monopolize enthusiasm; red is the only wear. What is not quite so clear, however, is whether all those Russias include the Tsars'. It might well be that the terminus of our admiration is 1917. But the St. James's Theater has boldly taken a chance, and gone back, with considerable glory of costume and decoration, to 1850, the year in which Turgenev wrote "A Month in the Country." It is now presenting that play in an adaptation and production by Emlyn Williams.

Mr. Williams accomplishes his work with a delicate and understanding touch, inducing a presentation of many beauties and a single oddity to which I will return later; in the meanwhile, the reception that London is according to Turgenev proves that the mantle of our regard is capable of stretching back beyond Lenin to cover Russia even when it was a land of serfs. For every performance is witnessed by large audiences in an advanced state of approbatory excitement.

This is as it should be, for "A Month in the Country" is one of the loveliest of plays. The program points out that it was written 10 years before Chekhov was born—which prevents the wary critic from speculating on the influence of Chekhov on Turgenev, but leaves him free to discuss at length his views on the influence of Turgenev on Chekhov.

Both present an order of society that has lost its grip on life. The restless Natalia (Valerie Taylor), her clumsy and imperceptive husband (Michael Shepley), and the half-hearted, dejected, spiritless Rakitin (Michael Redgrave), who would break up a home if he could, but lacks the nerve to prolong a visit five minutes after he has been told he is no longer wanted, have no tighter a hold on the reins of their existence than had Chekhov's Madame Ranevsky.

They are, however, a good deal further from disaster. Yslaev, with little thought for anything but farming his estates, may not be able to retain Natalia's interest, but he apparently can pay his bills easily enough. He can afford a couple of tutors for his son, entertain generously, and surround Natalia with all kinds of luxury, including an epigrammatic doctor (Ronald Squire) who is invaluable in every sort of crisis that has nothing to do with his profession.

There is no question in "A Month in the Country" of unsure economic foundations. The reins are falling from the hands of the provincial aristocrats Turgenev writes about, but the carriage has not yet begun to run away. In "The Cherry Orchard" it has pretty nearly got into the ditch.

It would seem from much of his writing that what chiefly impressed Turgenev about the English was the cut of their clothes: it is a point to which he repeatedly returns in the greatest of his novels; but he may have had some sympathy for their verse, too. For "A Month in the Country" is the prolonged expression of a feeling that Shakespeare put into a single line. It is a series of elavorate variations on Antonio's opening words in "The Merchant of Venice"—"In sooth, I know not why I am so sad."

Neither does Natalia; she knows only that every day has become a long, bright boredom, that Rakitin's reading of "Monte Cristo" is a restless weariness, that youth is passing, and the new tutor (Tom Gill) is vaguely attractive, that other, younger figures than she are approaching the center of the stage, which she still holds herself, but with no significant lines to say, no situation to develop, no attitude to strike. Both she and Rakitin, as well as her ward, Vera (Isolde Denham), are full of half regrets and pale passions and motiveless sighs; only the doctor, with his crisp, rather vulgar, wit, knows what he wants and how to get it.

It is a chastening thought to national vanity that such a play as "A Month in the Country," masterly in its revelation of character, fastidious in its rendering of half-shades of emotion, was written in a supposedly backward and certainly despotic country at a time when Britain, in the first flush of industrial progress and supremacy, was turning out "Streets of Londons" and "Arrah-na-Pogues," with their houses on fire and moustache-pulling villains and last-minute repentances.

Apart from a few soliloquies, which the players manage with complete tact, the technique of "A Month in the Country" is impeccable. The acting is controlled and well integrated, playing itself out from drawing room to shrubbery in lambent and golden sunshine. This sunshine, by the way, is the oddity of which I have already spoken. It shines through the same windows, at the same angle, of the same room, both mornings and afternoons. Mr. Williams, apparently, has discovered that in Russia the sun stands still.

Heifetz in Elgar Concerto

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Jascha Heifetz was the principal attraction at a recent concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Discarding the hackneyed concertos, he elected to be heard in the B minor Concerto by Elgar. This was, indeed, a happy choice, for the composition is not often brought forward, probably because it is one of great difficulty for solo instrument and orchestra alike, and therefore would require considerable rehearsal.

The concerto, however, is filled with beauty and inspiration, and its performance by Heifetz was more than worthy of the work. The violinist accomplished amazing feats in negotiating the digital difficulties of the solo part; but that was to have been expected of him, as also was the tonal loveliness which glorified the entrancing music of the slow movement. Most appealing was the inner comprehension of all the music meant, the poetry with which it was set forth, and the unfailing artistry of the whole. Mr. Heifetz often has played admirably here, but never better than at this concert.

* * *

In a work such as that by Elgar, the orchestra must count for much. The English master had few peers and no superiors in the skill with which he handled symphonic composition, and his concerto is replete with beautiful orchestral material. Hans Lange and his players made much of this, but at the same time gave the solo artist a background of flexibility that permitted him to exploit all the moods and nuances of tempo with which the score abounds.

The program included as novelty a Little Symphony in G by Robert Sanders. The composer, who now is dean of the School of Music at the University of Indiana, was long connected with Chicago, where, indeed, he had most of his training in music. The symphony won a prize offered a season or two ago by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York for a short composition by an American composer. It is a fact worthy of remark that prizes never have brought forth masterpieces; but while Mr. Sanders' score is no masterpiece, it is enjoyable for its optimism, its melodic interest and its picturesque scoring. The composer was called to the stage by Mr. Lange to receive the applause of the audience.

* * *

Two other compositions were performed. The concert opened with Sir Hamilton Harty's arrangement of a Concerto in D major for orchestra with organ, which, written by Handel, was made up, at least in part, of some of the material from that master's "Firework Music." There were nobility and dignity in the piece, as in so much that Handel wrote, and the orchestra reflected those qualities in its interpretation.

Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" was the remaining work. Mr. Lange made the battle between the Capulets and the Montagues as fiery as the Russian master intended it to be, and the love music was played expressively; yet it seemed as if the piece had never appeared so long. It is possible that "Romeo and Juliet" does not improve with age and frequent hearings.

Vandamm

Skippy Homeier and Nancy Nugent

In "Tomorrow the World," new play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau to be shown at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, beginning March 29, and at the Ethel Barrymore, New York, beginning April 14.

Six Newly Heard Symphonies

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Not every season brings to light in Manhattan a half dozen eminently discussable new or unfamiliar symphonies by living composers. To be sure, each of the six about to be named had been heard elsewhere before New Yorkers were called upon to ponder it. Only three were composed within the last year, the others dating back into the 'thirties.

But their emergence within four months of one another, so far as this city's musical experience was concerned, would seem to have a double significance. Conductors would appear to be increasingly alert to the possibility or perhaps the necessity of freshening their programs with contemporary compositions. Composers no longer are hesitating to write full-fledged symphonies.

For better or worse we have had set before us, in the order specified, symphonies by Dmitri Kabalevsky, Bohuslav Martinů, Igor Stravinsky, Roy Harris, Darius Milhaud and, as recently as last Tuesday night, Paul Creston. It will be noted that two of the composers are native Americans. Of the others, two are Russian-born, one comes from Czechoslovakia, one from France. All but Kabalevsky are now in this country. He, like his fellow of the same first name the much more widely celebrated Shostakovitch, is a son of Leningrad.

Though for Manhattan Paul Creston's Symphony No. 1 was the most recently disclosed of the six, it had been performed two years ago in neighboring Brooklyn. The circumstance that it was then played by one of the WPA orchestras, only partly capable of coping with its technical demands, had left it in the category of the unfamiliar, if not quite the unknown, for those who heard Eugene Ormandy's presentation of it with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Carnegie Hall this week.

* * *

It is a lively and stimulating work, if not strikingly original in substance or manner. The four otherwise orthodox movements are designated (1) "With majesty"; (2) "With humor"; (3) "With serenity"; (4) "With gaiety." "In some measure at least, these qualities are present in the music, though neither the "majesty" nor the "humor" is of an order to overwhelm the ordinarily experienced listener. The score has directness and surety to commend it on the side of craftsmanship. Mr. Creston is a native New Yorker, 36 years old.

This reviewer found much of interest in the other American work, Harris' Symphony No. 5, when Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony brought that product of 1942 to Carnegie Hall within a fortnight after its baptismal performance in Boston. He would not describe it as "weak" and "empty," as did some of his critical confrères. Unusual in form and scoring, its weighty insistence on a variously augmented brass section—tenor saxophone and two cornets added to trumpets, horns (eight of them), trombones and baritone as well as bass tuba—gave a block-like solidity to much of the writing. But it was a laborious solidity. Whether the sense of effort—no new consideration in dealing with the works of this composer—may be discounted with rehearings is at the moment conjecture.

Also introduced in New York by Dr. Koussevitzky after a world premiere in Boston was Martinů's Symphony No. 1, a work that in details of form, color, and workmanship is the antithesis of that by Harris. If there is a lumbering boldness in the American's score, finesse and an altogether ready technique characterize that by the slightly older man from Policka. A characteristic tonal quality is evoked that is at once personal and attractive. But it pervades everything, from first to last, and takes on an inevitable sameness. One admires the workmanship, just as one comes to regret the music's low profile, its lack of really significant substance.

* * *

The Kabalevsky symphony affords another contrast. It, too, has a kind of expertness, though much less refined than that of the Martinů score, and more obviously derived from past masters, especially the Russians. There is in this work some of the propulsive momentum of Shostakovitch, but a less clear-cut personality. One would hesitate to predict for such a congeries of Tchaikovsky, Borodin Moussorgsky, Stravinsky, and Prokofieff a continuing importance, whatever its present vigor and "bite." The work, composed in the early 'thirties, has been played by the NBC Symphony under Toscanini and the Philharmonic-Symphony under Efrem Kurtz.

Stravinsky's Symphony in C major, composed in 1939 for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's fiftieth anniversary festivities, but delayed in its New York advent until Leopold Stokowski presented it at an NBC concert a month ago, moved in another world from Kabalevsky's Russianisms. It was the world of the neo-classicist, concerned more with a reconstruction of eighteenth-century Vienna or Paris than with Mother Volga or the Nevsky Prospect. Its moods are impersonal, its facture prim. The writing is as polished as the material—for these ears—is bloodless and cerebral.

Milhaud also composed his symphony (his first for full orchestra, though five for small ensemble preceded it) for the Chicago celebration, and it, too, waited for Stokowski to include it in an NBC Symphony program a few weeks ago. It is ingeniously polytonal without being rough on the ears. Whether or not it intends something of parody, its emotions are skin-deep. The material is partly folksy, but the style carries forward the sophistication that pervaded even the simplest products of the now legendary Paris "Six." The structure is light in weight, the scoring sometimes thin. "Adroit" is the word for it; but do adroit works endure?

Music While You Work

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"Music While You Work," a summary of research on music in industry by Wynford Reynolds, is a twopenny pamphlet published by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Four pages a penny seems cheap enough, but to musicians solicitous about their art they are likely to cost quite a lot of thought.

One happened to read the pamphlet in surroundings as different to its industrial subject as can be imagined. One had only to look up to see a "hedger and ditcher" at work in the field beyond, moving with those unhurrying, habitual rhythms of the countryside, where, regardless of the tempi of the town, they make haste slowly. As he worked he whistled; although out of hearing one heard it just the same, an atonal whistle forever on the tail of an escaping tune. "Jest a Liddle Ole Toon" was the single clue to its identity.

A field or two farther away could be seen, black against the green and brown, a plowman and his two horses. Their music while they worked came mostly from the circling seagulls, intruders from the Channel just over the soft outline of the Sussex Downs. But as they near the wood there will be a scurry of wings and although the trees are still bare a snatch of spring song—not that of Mendelssohn and the dance school matinée.

The hedger and the plowman are as integral a part of the February landscape as are the shepherd with his dog and the Southdown sheep. It was a Sussex man who contemptuously dismissed the motor plow with: "It don't turn the earth a spit (spade) deep, 'taint no good for the honor of the land." But the birds don't "worrit," and spill their songs impartially over plowman and tractor driver alike.

* * *

"Music While You Work" takes its reader into a less "green and pleasant land," straight into the grime and smoke of the Midlands and away to the North, the birthplace of modern industrialism, where long before the blackout is lifted the streets echo the clatter of thousands of wooden clogs. Many of these streets are still cobble-stoned. The sound of clogs on the cobbles is a nostalgic music for Lancashire folk the world over, wherever they may be.

To the man and woman doing a repetitive job "on the belt" the day is apt to seem long. Probably even Mossolov and Honegger would find in machinery no more musical inspiration than in a plate of muffins, if they were in its company practically all day and every day, to say nothing of overtime and night shifts.

The use of music to ease the monotony of factory work is no new thing. Mr. Wynford Reynolds says that programs of gramophone records were played for this purpose at least 30 years ago. Today music is relayed by the B. B. C. to at least 5,000 factories in every part of England and the number increases week by week. And the results? Here are a few taken from official reports:

> Music is a mental stimulant. It has a humanizing effect which helps to counteract the evil effects of the mechanization of the worker. This indirectly is a decided benefit to production. (Medical Officer.)
>
> It is one of the finest things ever introduced into industry for the benefit of the workers. (Shop Steward.)
>
> For an hour or an hour and a half after a program of music production is increased by 12½ to 15 per cent. (Managing Director.)
>
> The right music is a mental tonic and is especially appreciated by those on monotonous and repetitive work. (Works Manager.)
>
> Please may we have more music? In this cold weather music helps us to forget the cold, and so we can do more work. (A Factory Worker.)

"The right music," according to the B. B. C., has the following essentials: familiarity; melody; constant tone level; rhythm. Of these essentials obviously the most important is rhythm. This, no doubt, is why dance bands and "novelty combinations (of the accordion, mandolin or banjo types)" rank first in popularity. Rhythmical vitality and gay tone color, devoid of any intellectual and emotional nonsense, are an excellent corrective to boredom, and have a cheering effect on those few among so many who may, in Macaulay's words, "be disposed to take a morose or desponding view of the present."

* * *

The "stout fellows" of the heavy industries not unnaturally prefer the beefier tones of the brass band. Many factories have their own bands and run their own musical societies which entertain fellow workers at lunch-time concerts. Recently a piano was taken down a coal mine. Three hundred miners sat on either side of it to sing. But there is no end to these wartime musical activities; soon, no doubt, we shall hear of a scheme for giving concerts in the stratosphere.

In the ancient East every carpet and trade had its traditional music. The carpet makers, for example, had different songs for different patterns; almost literally they wove their melodies and rhythms into visible color and design. It is a big jump musically and artistically from the worker whose music was so intimately associated with his craft to those who, amid the noisy clamor of a modern factory, half-listen to the "constant tone level" of canned tunes from loud—and small—speakers.

While full of sympathy for the workers and without the slightest desire to crab anything which lightens the monotony of their task, many music lovers will feel certain misgivings after reading "Music While You Work." Music in industry, it triumphantly concludes, has come to stay. The radio already provides us with Music While You Eat; Music While You Read; Music While You Talk; Music While You Bathe and Shave; Music While You Drive Your Car; and—anticipated long ago by symphony concerts—Music While You Sleep. What is the effect of all this going to be on the "listener"? Once more the artist is confronted by the problem of mechanization. If only somebody would invent a machine to mind machines!

One looked out of the window again into the spring sunshine. The hedger and the plowman, shading their eyes, were staring up at the sky. Above in the blue were great white wings, with escort fighters swooping round them in dizzy curves. Here was a link—one to be thankful for—between those distant workshops and the beauty of the Sussex Downland.

A Mexican Opera Company

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

The recently organized Mexican National Civic Opera Association opened its first season brilliantly and auspiciously in Bellas Artes, amid the fanfare of army trumpets and drums announcing the presence of the President of the Republic, Avila Camacho, with his Cabinet.

But the opening did not give the impression that the show opening night belonged to the front of the house, as so often happens in other places. It seemed that the attention of the audience was concentrated on the stage and the music of the opera, "Fidelio," which the music director of the enterprise, Erich Kleiber, had chosen for the first production.

It was a noteworthy performance, representing a kind of tour de force; for German opera is foreign to the temperament and traditions of the Mexicans, who early came under the Italian influence in all the arts, in painting and architecture as well as music; and so it was all the more creditable to principals, chorus and orchestra that they achieved a real triumph.

The choice of Enriqueta Legorreta as Fidelio was a happy one, for this Mexican señorita has not only an adequate voice, but a personality of rare nobility. Irma Gonzalez portrayed Marcelina with freshness and spontaneity.

The part of Rocco, the jailer, was sung and acted with distinction by the guest artist, Daniel Duno, a Polish singer who accompanied Kleiber from Buenos Aires. The Mexican men were all so adequate to their respective roles as to make comparisons needless. They were Ignacio Ruffino as Fernando; Roberto Silva as Pizarro; José Sanchez as Florestan, and Carlos Sagarminaga as Joaquin. A word of commendation is due Roberto Silva for his excellent singing and his commanding presence.

Following the precedent established by Mahler years ago, Kleiber introduced the third "Leonore" Overture before the final scene, evoking an ovation which I suspect was intended not only for the performance of the overture but for Kleiber's remarkable achievement in producing in Mexico a work of the scope of "Fidelio" after only a few months of preparation.

No small part of the success of this performance was due to the stage direction of the veteran of Unter den Linden Theater, who has been Kleiber's collaborator for many years—George Pauly. Every detail was arranged with meticulous care, especially evident in the pantomime accompanying the emergence of the prisoners from their cells.

The sets and décor were designed by Leonardo DeWit, a Hollander with experience in London and Paris. Fernando Wagner, who made such a success of the Children's Theater here some months ago, was technical director.

Philadelphia Print Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The seventeenth annual exhibition of American wood engravings, woodcuts and block prints, on view at the Print Club, is one of the best shows that progressive organization has placed before the public this season.

Finesse of craftsmanship is an outstanding feature of the annual, with obvious trends toward vivid black-and-white contrasts, effective textures, and delicacy of line.

Sometimes there is distinct feeling for the mass; sometimes preoccupation with movement. For instance, Fred Geary's impressive "The Church of San Felipe," a simple study in massive masonry and shadows, silhouetting two dark-shawled figures in bright sunlight, gains vitality through consciousness of the mass.

Isac Freidlander's "Spiritual," on the other hand, awarded the Mildred Boericke Prize for block prints, gouges from the block in long flickering hatchings the close-up of a praying Negro, hands tremblingly raised, eyes concentrated on an inward vision. Although the black-and-white contrasts are equally strong they are achieved by opposite methods—a breaking up rather than a consolidation of shadows and forms.

Similarly handled, with diagonalized strokes stressing swift action, is "Another Crucifixion," by Henry B. Jones, who creates imaginative pattern from airplanes, bullets and tanks against a slim black cross.

* * *

Honorable mentions for the Boericke prize went to Wuanita Smith for "Mother's Day," a composition that shows a smiling man (son, perhaps) in a mirror, holding a few posies while, in the foreground are gloves, hat and impedimenta of visitors, more flowers, and on the wall a portrait of mother.

"The Fleet at Rest," by William S. Rice, and "The Butcher's Son," by Will Barnet, also claimed mentions, the latter being listed, strangely enough, as hors concours. It combines a feeling for the common man with a Cubistic appreciation for the distribution of angles from butcher knives to a quarter of mutton, and from the butcher's wife to the butcher's son.

The Eugenia F. Atwood prize for wood engraving went to six illustrations for Dostoevsky's "The Possessed" by Louis Hechenbleikner that follow the Russian wood engraving technique almost too faithfully. Mentions were granted Kevin B. O'Callahan's "Stern Shadows," another of his ship building series using a ship's skeleton for abstract pattern play; Leo Meissner's "War Bulletins," upturned faces in profile, somehow suggesting a paucity of individualization, and E. Hubert Deines' delicately executed "Mother's Horseshoe Geranium."

Color prints, with a few exceptions, strike one as less inventive than the black-and-whites. Noteworthy are "Carolina Corn," a color woodcut by James D. Havens particularly successful in its soft, subtle combination of purples, cerise-pink and burnt orange against white; and Luigi Rist's "Two Bunches of Grapes," a color wood block with feeling for luscious form.

While many artists have been viewing the American scene either with humor or with satire, Ralston Crawford, exhibiting here at the Artists' Gallery of Philip Ragan Associates, Inc., proves himself an apostle of the impersonal.

At least, his choice of subject matter is impersonal. To it, however, he brings the cool, clear-cut vision of his artist's eye and emotional values inherent in the disposition of shapes within space and the conjuring of a distance illusion that seems to extend far beyond the limits of arbitrary canvas dimensions.

* * *

Crawford, Canadian-born but for some years identified with Philadelphia and vicinity through study at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the Barnes Foundation, as well as several years spent in Bucks and Chester Counties, reduces the complex modern world to its basic geometry. Not that he loses the recognizable shapes of things. His canvases, even at their most abstract, clearly reveal the springboard of basic realism; a realism that is intensified as it passes through the detail-erasing analysis of Crawford's vision. Thus the commonplace of a pier comes to life with a rush of diagonals that symbolize distance and become the controlling lines in a pattern derived from a colliery, a dock, and a freighter tied to it.

The directional intensity of Crawford's line is given added authority through his use of color contrasts, playing black against white, tan, light blue, rust or cream-gray, with an occasional horizontal of green in a boat hull. Although he favors horizontals and verticals, the spherical shape of a silver-gray water tank or the cylindrical forms of a grain elevator vary the geometric repertoire.

Represented in various private collections as well as in the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Albright Art Gallery, Museum of Fine Arts (Houston, Texas), and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Crawford has put his brush aside to serve in the Army Air Forces.

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Bruins Can Eliminate Canadiens This Evening

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 27—Leading by a full three games in this best-of-seven series, the Boston Bruins can win their way into the Stanley Cup final by beating Montreal Canadiens at the Forum here tonight.

The Bruins are confident of getting past Canadiens, and will make every effort to wind up this series this evening. Whether they will or not, however, remains to be seen, for the Canadiens refuse to be counted out. If Montreal wins tonight, the two teams will continue their battle in Boston next Tuesday.

A note of gloom pervaded the Bruins' camp today for it seemed likely that Johnny Crawford would be unable to take his regular position at defense. At the same time, though, it was learned that Murphy Chamberlain was ready to play again, after having been out for more than three weeks with a knee injury.

May Use Anderson

Manager Art Ross refused to disclose his plans for tonight, declaring that he would wait until he got to the rink before making up his mind. Open to him were several possibilities, the most likely of which would be the dressing of Red Anderson, former Olympics' defenseman, in Crawford's place, and the placing of Chamberlain at center between Ossie Aubuchon and either Busher Jackson or Jack Schmidt. If by any chance Crawford can play, Anderson will sit out.

Late yesterday Coach Dick Irvin of the Canadiens said that he planned no changes for tonight. He said he would take his chances with the same lineup which so narrowly missed beating the Bruins Thursday.

Most of the Canadiens' hopes went with their "punch line" of Toe Blake, Joe Benoit and Elmer Lach, the line which Irvin put together last December and which carried the Montreal Club right into the playoffs. They are also hoping for a burst from the Ray Getliffe-Buddy O'Connor-Gordie Drillon line, and trust that their make-shift third wave can hold the Bruins scoreless.

If the Brdins win tonight, they will have to wait until the series between Detroit and Toronto is finished before taking part in the Stanley Cup final. To a man they are hoping that Toronto wins out, although they realize that the Maple Leaf chances are diminishing rather rapidly. The Bruins figure they could take the Leafs in a seven-game series, but are not too sure about beating out the strong, rough-and-ready Detroit Red Wings.

It could be that the Bruins are looking too far ahead in speculating on their appearance in the final, when they haven't yet gotten by Canadiens, but by all the rules they should defeat the Montreal club. Even if they do not win here tonight, they should win in Boston Tuesday, for Montreal has still to chalk up its first victory on Boston ice this season.

Over the Blue Line

Most of the Bruins went to the Forum last night to watch the final game between Ottawa Commandos and Montreal Air Force for the Quebec senior championship. The winner will play Toronto Air Force here Monday night. Pat Egan, former star defenseman with Brooklyn Americans, thinks that the winner between Commandos and Air Force will take the Allan Cup championship.

* * *

The wail of a siren indicates the end of playing time at the Forum. The rink has no balcony, seats about 9,600, with another 2,000 or so standees. The crowd Thursday was just under 12,000 and was the largest of the season. Montreal fans throw their rubbers on the ice whenever they are pleased or displeased. The game was held up for several minutes the other night while Forum employees collected rubbers from all corners of the ice surface.

* * *

Brimsek was still receiving praise for his play in the first game here. Clapper said that it was one of the best games he ever saw the stoical Czech turn in. As a matter of fact, if it had not been for Brimmie, the Bruins would never have had the chance to tie up the game and send it into overtime. He was really immense.

Notes From Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Although the basketball rules bosses aren't likely to take any action at their week-end meeting, Jim St. Clair, who heads the rules committee, favors one change. He'd like to see the three-second rule eliminated . . . Fred Fitzsimmons sold more than $30,000 worth of war bonds at his Brooklyn bowling establishment during the winter.

* * *

Ray Meyer, the De Paul coach, seems to have the inside track for the Notre Dame basketball coaching job, left open by the passing of George Keogan . . . Shaky Kain, who'll manage the Yankees' Norfolk, Va., farm club this year, has worked as an official in either the Sugar Bowl or the Orange Bowl football games for the past half-dozen years . . . Scout Joe Cambria of the Washington Senators tells this one about his "discovery" of Richard Ahrens, the seven-foot rookie pitcher from Oil City, Pa., who has been quite noticeable around the Senator camp: "I found him in a grocery store. He was behind the counter reaching for some cans on the top shelf, and when I saw him I thought he was standing on a ladder. But I didn't see any ladder so I signed him."

* * *

The Norfolk Naval Training Station, minus Bob Feller, is expecting that this year's baseball team will equal the 1942 record of 92 and 8 . . . Freddie Hutchinson, Tom Earley, Charley (Broadway) Wagner and Walt Masterson will take Feller's place . . . Lieut. Robert B. Downes, former Brown U. football player just back from the Pacific war zone, reports that one souvenir he picked up on the battlefield was a gold football inscribed: "Pineapple Bowl, 1-1-40, U. of Hawaii 6, Ore. State 39" . . . Since Sleepy Jim Crowley's Navy duties have taken him to the South Pacific, don't be surprised if Fordham turns up some day with a couple of tackles named Fanuatapu and Laieikawai . . . or if Earl Walsh wires him: "Send us Samoa."

Sunset Folds

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Sunset League, one of the oldest after-supper baseball organizations in the country, has suspended operations for the duration because of a manpower shortage.

League officials said about 80 per cent of the players are in the armed forces or have left this city for war jobs. This is the second time since the league was formed in 1908 that a season's play has been called off. In 1915 the league was forced to cancel games because of war conditions.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

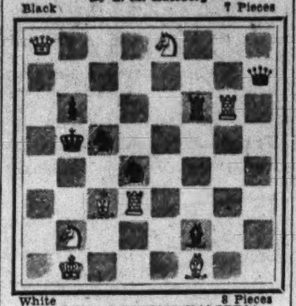
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 27, 1943

Problem No. 2539

By E. M. Hassberg

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

Q3Kt3/7q/1p3rR1/1kkt5/3kt4/2BR4/-1Kt3b2/1KJB2

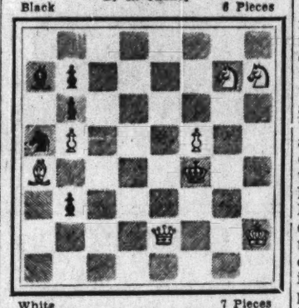
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney, entries for which are welcomed.)

Problem No. 2540

By R. Cheney

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

8/bp4KtKt/1p6/ktP3P2/B4k2/1p6/4Q2K/8

White to play and mate in four

(A four-mover, for the Gamage Jubilee. The motto is "The Four Veronicas.")

Solutions to Problems

No. 2537. K-B8

No. 2538. 1. PxB(Kt)! KxKt

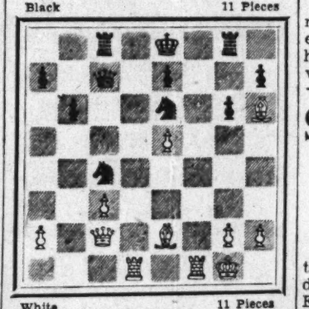
2. Kt-K16

No. 2533. C. A. Southerland and others point out no solution after 1 R-Q, R-B4. Perhaps the composer can correct this. The main play, Black Rook moves K5, 4, 3, are worth saving.

End-Game No. 657. White wins: 1 KtxKBP, KxKt; 2 P-K5, QKt-Kt; 3 B-Q6, Q-B; 4 Q-K2, P-QKt4; 5 B-Kt3, P-QR4; 6 QR-K, P-R5, and White announced mate in 10: 7 Q-R8ch, Kt3Q; 8 PxPch, K-Kt3; 9 B-B2ch, K-Kt4; 10 R-B5ch, K-Kt3; 11 R-B6ch, K-Kt4; 12 R-Kt6ch, K-R5; 13 R-K4ch, Kt-B5; 14 RxKtch, K-R4; 15 P-Kt3, and 16 R-R4 mate.

End-Game No. 658

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

(Reti-Walter, Breslau, 1925. Submitted by B. Barnes.)

Santasiere Wins

Anthony E. Santasiere, New York school teacher, was able to clinch the Marshall Chess Club championship before the finish of his final game. His score of 9-1 could not be equaled by Milton Hanauer, also a New York school teacher, who has lost 2½ points, with one game remaining.

New York Upset

In the third round of the New York Metropolitan Chess League team tournament, the West Side Y. M. C. A. succeeded in drawing the match with the champion Marshall Chess Club team. For many years the Manhattan and Marshall chess clubs have led this competition, and once in a while one of the other teams has been able to hold its own.

This year the Manhattan Chess Club, faced with the loss of so many of its younger players who are in the service, decided not to participate.

Y. M. C. A.'s the country over recognize the value of chess as a pastime, and provide facilities for play. The result is that in many localities, the "Y" has become the leading chess center.

Brazilian Game

This game, from the championship match, has a certain theoretical significance. After White's 8th move, Black seems to have the upper hand.

Dr. Cruz, who played in the New York State Championship, a few years ago, drew this match, but being the titleholder, retained his title.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Duaree White	Cruz Black	Duaree White	Cruz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 Q-B2	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 BxKt	RxB
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	13 PxP	Q-B3
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	14 P-K3	Kt-Kt6
5 PxP	PxP	15 Q-R4ch	B-Q2
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	16 QxP	Castles
7 B-R4	P-B4	17 Q-Kt6	QxQ
8 P-QR3	BxKtch	18 PxQ	Kt-K
9 QxB	P-KKt4		and wins
10 B-Kt3	Kt-K5		

Brilliancy

This New York team match game shows how once a player has the upper hand, he can let his imagination flow. Perhaps some of the brilliancy was unnecessary, even unsound, but it worked, and mate resulted.

French Defense

Kline White	Wyschogrod Black	Kline White	Wyschogrod Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	18 KxP	RxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-K5	Q-B3
3 Kt-Q2	P-QB4	20 Q-K2	Q-Q4
4 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	21 KKt-B3	Kt-K5ch
5 PxBP	BxP	22 K-B2	B-R5ch
6 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	23 P-Kt3	R-B
7 Q-Kt4	Kt-KB3	24 P-B4	R-Kt7
8 QxP	R-KKt	25 QxR	QxPch
9 Q-R6	PxP	26 K-Q	Q-Q8ch
10 P-KR3	Kt-K4	27 K-K	Q-B6ch
11 B-K3	R-Kt1	28 K-K2	B-Kt4ch
12 BxB	PxB	29 KtxB	Q-Kt7ch
13 Q-K3	B-Q2	30 K-K3	R-B6ch
14 Kt-Q4	Q-B2	31 KtxR	QxKtch
15 P-KB4	Kt-Q6ch	32 KxKt(a)	
16 BxKt	PxB		P-B4 mate
17 P-KKt3	P-Q7ch		

(a) But 32 K-K2, Q-Kt7ch, seems to leave nothing better than 33 K-K3, QxQ, and Black's win would be slow and difficult.

Di Maggio Hitless In Army Ball Game

FULLERTON, Calif. (AP)—Private Joe Di Maggio went hitless against the slants of a junior college pitcher, but he scored on one of two bases on balls and helped his Santa Ana Army Airmen to a 6-to-4 victory over Fullerton Junior College.

Di Maggio, making his first appearance on a baseball diamond since he swapped his New York Yankee outfielder's uniform for Uncle Sam's olive drab, flied out twice.

Bill Lewis was the college hurler. Jack Jacobs, former University of Oklahoma and professional football player, was one of the Airmen's three moundsmen.

Table Tennis Play

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Staff Sergeant Laszlo Bellak, former three-time national champion, now stationed with the Army at San Diego, smashed through John McCloskey of St. Louis, 21-15, 21-19, 21-17, in a first round match of the U. S. national table tennis championships.

Women's Golf Group Is Planning Tournaments

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arranging a season's program which naturally is subject to changes or cancellations, dictated by circumstances, the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts is planning on three championships and a series of spring and fall tournaments for the ensuing year. The mixed foursomes championship is listed for June 25-27 at the Charles River Country Club; the state championship Sept. 20-25 at Weston and the classes C and D championship for Oakley, beginning Sept. 27.

No attempt will be made to conduct team matches this spring, according to Miss Eleanor LaBonte, the secretary, but it is planned to hold three spring and three fall tournaments, mostly four-ball, and to run them in different districts the same day, so that there will be a minimum usage of cars and gasoline, or mileage of travel for those using other means of transportation.

The officers and executive committee members of the association feel that they are fully justified in conducting these tournaments, in that a substantial percentage of the women golfers are enrolled in some branch of war work and that they are entitled to the recreation and relaxation afforded by these occasional pilgrimages to the links, the first May 6, or about a month later than usual. The association President, Deborrah Verry, now an ensign in the WAVES, is among those head of heels in the war effort, and because of her duties in that field she tired to resign her position in the golf association; but the members wouldn't accept.

One of Best

While on the subject of women's golf, I want to reiterate and emphasize that when (and if) affairs get back to normal and national golf championships are resumed, Babe Didrikson Zaharias, now an amateur, will have to be reckoned with by the best in the land. Only a fortnight ago we called attention to the fact that in a 36-hole tussle on a California course that palpably was on the short and easy side, she had scored 70 67 and had beaten Miss Clara Callender, 4 and 3.

Far more meaningful was the more recent triumph of the greatest all-around women athlete in history in the women's annual mid-winter tournament on the Los Angeles Country Club course. Once again Mrs. Zaharias and Miss Callender were the outstanding pair in the field, but this time it was in a regular tournament, on a first-class course, and with other contenders of no mean caliber, including Miss Peggy Rutledge.

Some of the leading Boston male amateurs know that course, through playing it in the western amateur championship, following the national amateur at Portland, Ore., in 1937, and they realize that it must have been snappy golf, even from forward or middle tees, for Miss Callender to reel off a 77 in the qualifying round of the women's mid-winter, to lead the field, and outscore "Babe" by two strokes.

Babe Scored

Those scores, however, were just a warming-up. Mrs. Zaharias in her first round of match play had a 77, in her third round 74, semi-finals 73, including five women's and three men's birdies. It was almost a sure thing that she and Miss Callender would clash again in the final, which they did, "Babe" turning back Mrs. C. C. Akin, Los Angeles city champion, 7 and 6 in the semi-finals, while Miss Callender was doing under Peggy Rutledge, Southern California champion, 6 and 5.

Then the pair went at it in a 36-hole final and Miss Callender, long hitter herself but trailer to the world-famous athlete in distance, had a lead of 1 up the first nine in the morning, out in 39 to 40. The tenth, as they played it, measured 405 yards, with a tightly guarded green and a par-5 for the women. "Babe" let loose a 250-yard drive and banked a 6-iron to the front apron of the green and then the ball rolled on into the cup for a deuce double eagle.

No wonder that Miss Callender was softened by this body blow, and became three down with two to play in the morning round. But she rallied, took the sixteenth and seventeenth and began the afternoon with a one-hole deficit. Thereafter she won just one hole and was beaten 4 and 3. Mrs. Zaharias was 40, 36 in the morning; 38 out in the afternoon and pars for a 38 home, inclusive of a 7. She went over 5 just once in the 33 holes, stymies and all.

Southerners on Red Sox Amazed at Weather Here

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At the risk of revealing a military secret, the Red Sox yesterday were talking about the New England weather in general and Medford weather in particular.

"I never felt as good as this in the spring before," said Tex Hughson when, after throwing a couple of rounds of batting practice, he took a few extra warmups on the sidelines. "There must be something about the air around here."

Johnny Peacock was catching Hughson. "Think I'll twist a few, Johnny!" Tex called. It was the pitcher's way of saying that he was going to throw a few curves. Wasn't it a little early for hurler, particularly a Texan, to be "twisting" them in this New England spring air?

Like Home

"What's the matter with this New England spring air?" broke in Peacock, before Hughson could answer. "Why, this is just like North Carolina—maybe a little better. I don't know what we go down South for when March is like this around here."

"That's right," said Norman Brown, who is getting acquainted in Boston and vicinity for the first time. "They told me I'd need red flannels here in Medford. Why, this is like the Fourth of July."

"That's what I heard, too," said Ford Garrison, another southerner who has just been introduced to this neck of the woods. "Why, I've never trained in better weather."

Not even a hardy New Englander could shattered the confidence of the Sox when he concluded the conversation with: "Well, boys, don't throw away your overcoats yet. It might snow tomorrow."

Sox Fortunate

Manager Joe Cronin was very fortunate and more than a little pleased with being able to get his charges out of doors this week, on the Tufts diamond across the street from the indoor cage. Joe and his coaches have had a chance to watch the new outfielders, McBride, Garrison and Lazor, move under fly balls—and watch them swing at pitching in broad daylight. Frank Shellenback was able to run the pitchers, and the gang could feel the thrill of laying good wood against the ball and watching it soar into the heavens. There is a noticable snap to outdoor drills which no manager seems able to get in a cage.

Both Cronin and Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves at Wallingford, Conn., are pleased with the hustle shown by their athletes this spring. The Braves, to, have run into good weather on the Choate School campus. Casey yesterday had his boys outdoors in the morning and in the cage in the afternoon.

* * *

Big Tom McBride is built like a ball player. In the outdoor workouts at Medford he has hit some of the longest balls. Tony Lupien, too, has been driving deep and often.

* * *

The Red Sox open their exhibition tour a week from today at Brooklyn, meeting the Dodgers in a two-game, week-end series. From there they go to Baltimore for three dates.

* * *

Tomorrow's workout at Medford begins at 11:30 and Cronin hopes that fans will have the opportunity to watch the boys out-of-doors. The fans hope so too.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Commissioner K. M. Landis fixed salary of Lindsay Deal, rookie outfielder, who claimed he was offered $1,500 less for coming season with Brooklyn Dodgers than he was paid previous year in minors.

Five Years Ago

Luke Appling, Chicago White Sox infielder and former American League batting champion, was injured in exhibition game with Chicago Cubs and lost to team for three months.

Lyons Is Missing Spring Training And Arm Knows It

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP) — Lieut. Teddy Lyons, of the United States Marines, famed as a pitcher with the Chicago White Sox, says he didn't need to look at the calendar when the Sox went into spring training because his good right arm sensed it.

It was the first time in 20 years that Lyons, rated among the all-time great pitchers, had missed spring training with the Chicagoans.

"Have just completed my training course and weigh 195, lighter than I have been in seven or eight years," Lyons wrote from the Marine base at Quantico, Va., today.

"The physical side of our training isn't as tough as the time element. A Southerner in ways and having been instructed for the last 20 years to take my time, I've had to change my routine quite a bit.

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

At Christian Science Benevolent Associations: Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Christian Scientists, as housemen, housemaids, and waitresses.

San Francisco: Young women for nurses' training, to serve first in steward's or housekeeping department; garden men or women.

At The Christian Science Pleasant View Home: Houseman.

Please reply Room 107, 107 Falmouth St., Boston, naming institutions in which you are interested.

BOYS-GIRLS

Ushering in theatre 18 years and over. Good appearance. High school graduate. Starting salary $20. Apply any weekday between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

THE ROXY THEATRE
153 West 50th Street N. Y. C.

HOME economics instructor qualified to teach at college level; small midwestern college; Christian Scientist required. Box K-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOME for elderly people needs couple; working housekeeper, and general handy man. Box M-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing 800 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 864 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRIED COUPLE
for building superintendent and working housekeeper. Apply at Carlton Hotel, 33 Maple St., Malden, Mass. Mal. 3211.

WANTED for school year of 1943-44, a woman or man not immediately subject to service in the Armed Forces, to teach SPANISH in a midwestern preparatory school. Christian Scientist required. Box H-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN **HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

The National Cash Register Co.
WANTS WOMEN
MECHANICAL INSPECTORS
Age 19-30. Good salary while learning.
Permanent position. Apply at once.
537 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

BEAUTY SALON
Excellent clientele, established in Back Bay; low rental; good opportunity for one or two operators to own their own business; reasonably priced. Call Cap. 1114 for further information.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST to care for two children and share care of home of business couple. Call Old Greenwich, Conn., 7-0045, or write Box B-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLEAN, orderly woman, white or colored, for general work in home; 2 women in family. Mrs. E. H. Backes, 199 S. Main St., Wallingford, Conn.

COOK WANTED
in children's nursery; 5-day week. Write 27 Jay Street, Newark, N. J.

EXPERIENCED companion housekeeper for 3 young school children; upstairs work. Box H-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED operator, good pay. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

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INTELLIGENT, motherly care for nice but retarded girl (5) requiring a little extra care; near school with special class; good pay. Box M-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PHILADELPHIA, Yeadon—Business woman would like to share delightful home with several other persons. Near Pennsylvania Railroad. 14 min. to Philadelphia. Madison 4368 evenings.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

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CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING
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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving, Service With Safety
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Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS of BETTER FURNITURE
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ADELE HAMPTON PLACEMENT BUREAU
Vocational Counselors
Select Office Service—718 Langford Building

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ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Men or women. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. Low Prices. High Quality. Quick Deliveries. Powerful Patriotic Display. Special Designs for Army Camps and Naval Stations. Repeats. Liberal Commission. Free Kit. Instructions. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 327M, 3433 W. 48th Pl., Chicago.

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BANK EXECUTIVE, 41, desires new position; has had 25 years' banking experience, 14 as an executive; salary expected $5,000; will consider post anywhere in U. S. Write Box X-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE experience, college degree in engineering; 35 yrs. manufacturing business; good personality, adaptable. 101 Bonita Ave., Oakland, California.

MAN, age 48, desires employment, clerical work, general office assistant. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman (Christian Scientist), capable manager, experienced all branches hotel, club routine, desires position. (Room 614) 11 Dominick St., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER—Christian Scientist; excellent cook. Capable, conscientious manager. Also nursing experiences. Splendid references. Write 258 N. Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon, New York.

WOMAN (Christian Scientist) capable taking full charge children desires part-time work. Tel. SA. 2-7390, or write Box A-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN desires position part time, selling experience, knowledge typing, office routine; good reader, Schweig, 260 West 181st, N. Y. C.

YOUNG radio executive, college graduate, experienced station operation, personnel, programing, engineering, sales; now general manager small station; seeking opportunity to put organizational ability to better use; war industry preferred. Box H-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman wishes work in small office or store; clerical, figuring, some typing, bookkeeping; private switchboard. Box M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, experienced child's nurse, wishes complete charge one or two children in N. Y. C.; references. Write Box W-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
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3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

AUTOMOBILES

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston Hub 7100
CASH FOR USED CARS | AUTO REPAIRS | BRAKE SERVICE

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KREZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

WE BUY
Men's clothing, new or used; also shoes.
MR. GOLDMAN
4 GREEN ST., BOSTON. CAP. 7773

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER, new Remington Envoy Portable; small, convenient; $42.50. Mrs. B. F. Perry, Hotel Belmont Plaza, N. Y. C. WI 2-1200, Ext. 348.

FUR STORAGE

Furs NOOBARBASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 5071

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS Toupees, Transformations, Curls; hair goods of all descriptions.
MADE BY ROMAN
Permanents, feather cuts and our famous aroma oil shampoo, 50c. Boylston St., Boston. (Copley Square) Com. 8146

JEWELERS

ENGAGEMENT RINGS ALL PRICES
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

MUSIC

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS of SACRED SONGS
by AVELYN M. KERR
(Write for list)
THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
64 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 148 Tremont St., Boston.

ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS for organist. Write Chairman Music Committee, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 814 Maplewood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6800. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6788

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RUGS UNCLAIMED. EXCELLENT CONDITION, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, AT BARGAIN PRICES.
ADAMS & SWETT "Rug Cleaners Since 1858"
130 Kemble Street, Boston Hig. 4100

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST, Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, care Christian Science Reading Room, 1016 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

TYPEWRITERS

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

LATE model used cars for cash. Call Mr. Jones, Weymouth 0330, NORFOLK MOTORS INC., East Weymouth, Mass.

MUSICIAN

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 Fifth Avenue South 7-7117

MOBILE

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

"As Modern As Tomorrow"
Mary Anne Billie's
ROUGE BOX BEAUTY SHOPPES

130 North Ann Street	2-9757
130 North Ann Street	2-9658
155 Conti Street	2-9351
706 South Broad Street	2-9783

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

NEW CROP SEEDS
Choice stocks of Seeds for your Victory Garden. Also large selections of Flower Seeds and Gladioli Bulbs.
Vestergaard's Seed Store

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Albert and Evelyn Sleek
formerly of the
Albert Beauty Salon
Ann Spahr
formerly of the
Armand Beauty Salon
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

BOOKS—GAMES
VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

FORT MYERS

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
PHONE 206 2209 Carson Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6962

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

MIAMI BEACH

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Gloria Hat Shoppe
2 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Individual styles modeled just for you. Also will be found in this exclusive Shoppe, Ready-to-Wear and Dressy Hats for the young and matron. Your patronage is cordially solicited.
INEZ THOMAS

CONSULT US on your next
Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Avenue and Ninth Street
Phones 2536—2537

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"43 years in St. Petersburg"

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 93-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 Fourth Street North Phone 4129

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone B-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
• *Ready-to-Wear*
• *Men's Clothing*
• *Men's Shoe Dept.*
• *Student Hall*
• *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
• *Hat Salon*
• *Accessory Shop*
Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0008 9 Peachtree St.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

Colonial COFFEE SHOP
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRIES COLUMBUS
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

R. L. STEPHENS
Macon's Finest Specialty Shop for Misses and Women
Phone 5600 319 Cherry Street

Every home should have a Victory Garden
For seed to plant each month
CALL
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 519 Third Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYNTHONE CLEANER
DIAL 3-5191
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

GORDON'S
HOUSE OF BETTER VALUES
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

Southeastern Florists
123 King Street Phone 9971
Say It With Flowers
Flowers for All Occasions
Wholesale and Retail

European Local Classified

MUSIC TUITION

DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mem.R.S.T. London, S.A.S.M.T. Durban. Subjects taught:—Art of singing, Pianoforte, and Theoretical subjects. Pupils prepared for all Exams. Radio and Concert performances. Studio: 91, Moncrieff, Berea Rd., Durban. Phone 27022.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

You find an imposing display of all kinds of Hosiery at
Au Bon Marché
Berne—Spitalgasse 9/7

Union of South Africa

BERNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SALON ROGER
Coiffure
DAMES ET MESSIEURS
Rue Levrier 9 Tel. 2.44.39
(HAIRDRESSER)

Accords & Reparations de Pianos & Harmoniums
BRUCKNER-GUIGNARD
ONEX-GENEVE TEL. 8.71.39

INTERLAKEN

® RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken
and branches throughout
Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

a l'arc en ciel
LAUSANNE 35 RUE DE BOURG
The firm that specialises in cloth of first class quality.
Tailor-Mades and Overcoats
High Class Dressmaking

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1

H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets
Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux
Zürcher Kunst Keramik
Seiler- Wächter, Sohn
Limmatquai 34—beim Grossmünster in Zürich's smallest house.
(SOUVENIRS)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

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A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke, Ltd.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472, WEST ST.

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 25289

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone: 20223

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

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Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

GAYNOR'S
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NEW ADDRESS:
NIGHT PHONES:
42-2932 32-1837
24-5036 42-3837

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
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Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
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JOHANNESBURG

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Stockist of
"Panther"
"Dorothy Perkins"
and other well known makes of footwear

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	U	R	N	E	R		K	I	L	M	E	R		
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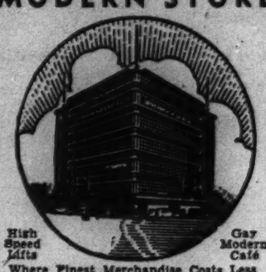
Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE



High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
·DEPENDABLE GOODS·
·UTMOST VALUES·
·FRIENDLY SERVICE·
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
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MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
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D. TROMP
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ESTIMATES FREE
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DRY CLEANERS
Will Make Your Clothes Last Longer and Look Smarter.
99, Church Street Phone 4626

W. GOODWIN & CO.
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Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
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Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

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For the Best Gardening Tools, Etc.
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Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Service For Quality
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Telephone: B 4661

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SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
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Enquire about our Bachelor Service
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D. G. McINTYRE
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Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

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Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
8 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon Tea and Dinner

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BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
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Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

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DAINTY LINGERIE
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Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment. MX. 4813
2nd Floor, HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
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TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight 203 COLLINS ST., C 1 Opposite Town Hall
Sundays till 9:30 Tels. F 5005—F 5041

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F 4258
Specialists in Spring Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

SEE NEXT PAGE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued from previous page)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweler
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Old Gold Bought
MU 3671 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

Phone F. 3954
LINDSAY'S
FLORIST
(LILY RONALDS)
now taken over by
E. M. TEATHER
Flinders Way, 238 Flinders Lane

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
Clayknit Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
MEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road Phone LF 5383

MELBOURNE South Yarra

MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Laura Reid Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
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GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman Florist
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
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PHONES 40-254, 18-126

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Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
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C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling Repairs Storage
Phone 49043 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI" CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri" Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-336

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,

Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb are
The Quality Meat People

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed.; 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE
• CHOCOLATES
• SWEETS and
• NOVELTIES
Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for All the Family
FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

WELLINGTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

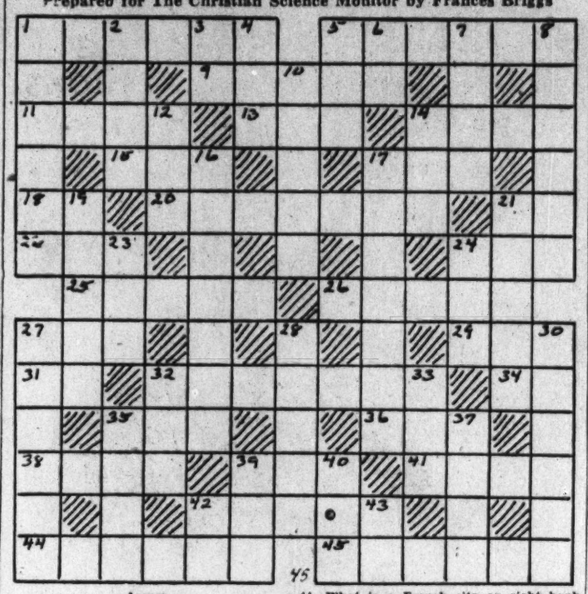
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What painter was called "The Great Hermit of Nature"?
5—Who wrote "Main Street and Other Poems"?
9—Who composed opera "Merlin"?
11—A telepathist is said to read what?
13—Ben Lawers is on western side of what Scotch lake?
14—Who wrote "Fibble, D. D."?
15—Obtained.
17—Play on words is what?
18—What is symbol for tantalum?
20—Crow blackbird is what?
21—If you were in Medellin, Colombia, in what direction would you travel to reach Bogota (abbr.)?
22—Undivided.
24—Shakespeare wrote of "uncertain glory" of day in what month (abbr.)?
25—What fruit is associated with the Kniffin system?
26—According to Shakespeare, all the world's a what?
27—What is a small cask?
29—"Wise old owl" in popular song sits in what tree?
31—What is symbol for illinium?
32—What caused Christian to be detained at resting place on the hill Difficulty?
34—What is name of an artificial language?
35—What is a wooden runner fastened to foot for traveling over snow?
36—What is a turnout, or equipage?
38—What is a removable compartment in a trunk?
39—Possessive pronoun.
41—Term "ride off" is used in what sport?
42—Recent film "Yankee Doodle Dandy" concerns life of whom?
44—What is a French city on right bank of the Loire?
45—You might see what on forearm of a sailor?

Down

1—What fruit is regarded as a vegetable?
2—Lionel is recognized by what piece of jewelry in opera "Martha"?
3—What is a suffix forming nouns?
4—What is a groove in which anything runs?
5—Song by whom contains lines: "Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just"?
6—Irish (abbr.).
7—Southey writes of "full-orbed glory" of what celestial body?
8—What is one of chief commercial products of latex?
10—What is a comedy in which humorous elements are broadly exaggerated?
12—What is the gentle and kind creature in certain Stephen Foster song?
14—Hint.
16—"The Marine's Hymn" mentions shores of what place?
17—What was licked clean by couple in nursery rhyme?
19—Who "guard thy bed" in Watts' "Cradle Hymn" (sing.)?
21—A lance is what?
23—Unit of energy.
24—Past.
27—What creature "had a mouse, and the other had none"?
28—What do you call a worker in metals?
30—What city of Indians was named after a Miami Indian chief?
32—Cloud region is what?
33—Tear.
35—What is past participle of "saw"?
37—You would get pashm from what creature?
39—What are large hawks of Hawaii?
40—Perched.
42—What is symbol for cerium?
43—National Army (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Hold up my goings in thy paths, that my footsteps slip not.—Ps. 17:5

Two Gold Stars

(Eldora (Iowa) Herald-Ledger)

While scanning a Missouri paper which comes to our desk we noted a story that is worthy of repeating and which we have partially paraphrased:

In the edge of the Ozarks is a small, but productive farm of the better class with neat buildings and of thrifty appearance. In the front window of this little farm home hangs a four-star service flag.

Overnight, two stars were changed to gold. A fifty-year old farm widow sat in a country church, with calloused hands wiped away the tears as she heard words dedicating her two sons to a Higher Care.

Farm help grew scarce, but never a murmur from her. She milked eight cows night and morning, she mended fences, she hauled huge loads of feed to the cow barn. The tires were bad on the farm's one old car, but she didn't ask for more. She pushed an old buggy out of a shed, painted it, and now jogs four miles to town behind a slow-gaited farm mare. In this way she markets her case of eggs, pail of cream or a dozen hens.

She didn't complain about the sugar and the coffee shortages or the gasoline and tire rationing. She took it in her stride and drives herself, machine-like, to keep going, many, many hours a week. We would hesitate to say how many hours.

The whir of the cream separator, the cackle of a hen, a new born calf, a sick mare—these are the things that keep her mind busy and her heart calm. Each month a War Bond is tucked away for safe keeping. She gave her sons and she gives her money. She only wishes she could give herself.

We can't lose the good these soldiers have done as long as there are women in America like this mother. We aren't fighting just to down a crazy paper hanger and a barbaric war lord. We are fighting for mothers and wives who are strong as "they" were brave. We are fighting for a place for all boys to come back to where life is good—where faith is strong and where every man is a useful part of a free nation.

In Lighter Vein

How It Was Done

Chief: "Did you get the woman's fingerprints?"

Detective: "Yes, chief. We got them from her husband."

Chief: "How in the world did you do that?"

Detective: "Easy. She'd kept him under her thumb for years."—Atlanta Two Bells.

John Liked John

After an overwhelmingly successful opening on Broadway, the late John Barrymore was relaxing in his dressing room.

"After that applause," commented a friend, "I guess you've seen just about everything worth seeing in the theater."

"Everything but one," sighed Barrymore.

"What's that?"

"I've never had the pleasure of sitting in the audience and seeing me act," said John with genuine regret.—Philadelphia Journal.

Unanimous

Before Arthur Conan Doyle became famous, life was something of a struggle for the future author of the celebrated Sherlock Holmes stories. Once, after a year particularly short of financial profit, he was called on to fill out his income tax return, and did the job in an extremely half-hearted manner. The sketchy report was neither complete nor accurate, and, as a result, the Government office returned the document to him, marked "Not Satisfactory."

A few days later they got it back, with the further notation:

"I heartily agree with you. Doyle."—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Quotation

"MEN are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely."—T. B. MACAULAY

The OWI Views Absenteeism

"And Bill took the day off to go fishing."

"... and for consistent absenteeism, Miss Folsom, this token of appreciation—direct from Berlin."

Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from J. D. U. Ward, Berkshire, England

Two of Three Oxen Left in England

Horses superseded draught oxen on most English farms in the eighteenth century. Even in the present century a score or more of full teams have been worked, though chiefly as picturesque curiosities. Now only three draught oxen are used in England—all on the estate of the Earl of Bathurst, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, where this photograph was taken.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The average grocer of today never thought he would have to have stamp album to do business.

Chicago Daily News: Those who are astonished by women's facility with machinery forget their mechanical triumphs with hairpins.

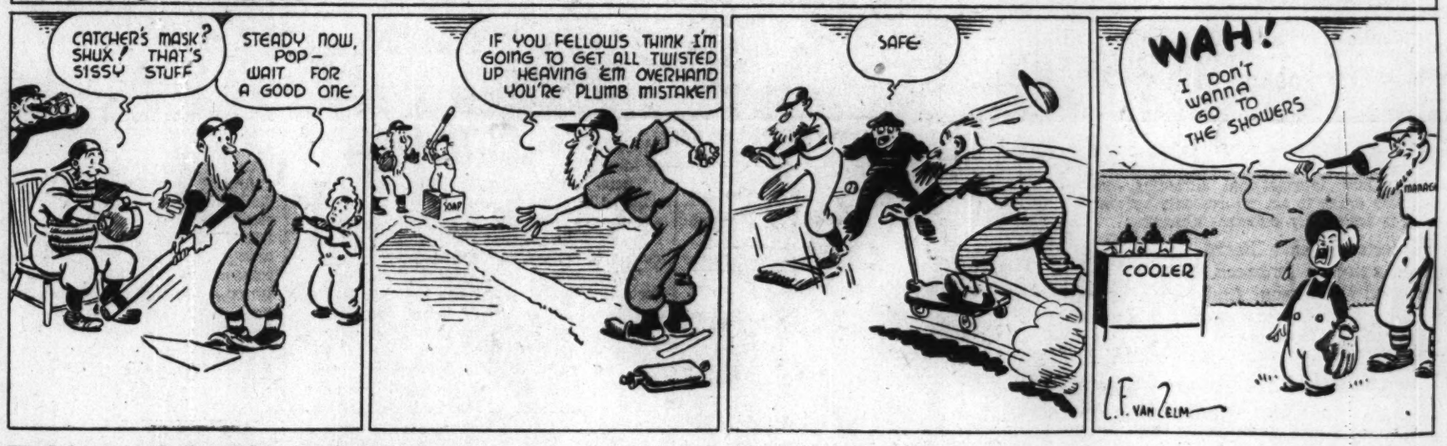
Detroit News: Assuming that it would entail a 32-page questionnaire on our reasons for wanting zinnias in the first place, Washington can keep its free seeds, if any.

Boston Herald: A return to the older type of more compact circus is predicted for this season. Apparently, the hope of ever developing the ideal swivel-necked spectator has been definitely abandoned.

Highest Navigation

Lake Titicaca, 12,000 feet above sea level in Bolivia, is the highest navigable body of water in the world.

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK NEWSPAPER SAYS THE PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL STARS THIS YEAR WILL BE OLD-TIMERS AND YOUNGSTERS.


CATCHER'S MASK? SHUX! THAT'S SISSY STUFF
STEADY NOW, POP— WAIT FOR A GOOD ONE
IF YOU FELLOWS THINK I'M GOING TO GET ALL TWISTED UP HEAVING 'EM OVERHAND YOU'RE PLUMB MISTAKEN
SOAP
SAFE
WAH! I DON'T WANNA GO TO THE SHOWERS
COOLER
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Stygian!*

By Le Pelley

YOU MEAN THERE'S REALLY SOMETHING IN WILLOWVILLE THAT NEEDS INVESTIGATING?
I SHOULD SAY SO!
EVER HEAR OF THE "BLACK MARKET"?
ER.. YES... BUT THERE'S NOT ONE IN WILLOWVILLE!
ABSOLUTELY
IMPOSSIBLE
BUD... THIS MARKET IS SO BLACK, IF A CROW STOOD IN FRONT OF IT HE'D LOOK LIKE A CANARY!!!
TSK TSK TSK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Big Help*

By Rodgers

"Hum-m-", said I
"Now let's see," said Peter-
"Who could be the owner of that lunch box?" I wondered-
"Well, there's one thing we know," said Peter. "What's that?" I barked all excited-
"We know it's somebody we don't know, if that's any help," Peter sighed-

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Lid Is Off!*

By The Hagers

I saw a duck with sober face.
"I see you have oil on your place.
With all this valued fuel near by,
Why don't you wear a smile?" said I.
"Just once a month I turn the crank
And fill my small four-gallon tank.
I keep the well capped to prevent
A squabble with the Government."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"First Condition of Peace"

Anthony Eden speaks to America as an old friend. At Annapolis he spoke also as the descendant of Maryland governors. To millions of radio listeners he spoke most pertinently as a prewar advocate of collective security who quit office rather than appease the Axis.

Britain's Foreign Minister offered neither any sensational report on his mission to America nor any new recipe for peace. He did assure Americans that he had never made a more useful diplomatic journey. He also took the occasion to repair two misconceptions arising from Mr. Churchill's last speech.

The Prime Minister had failed to mention China in his outline of United Nations peace-making. Mr. Eden heaped special praise on "our partner, China" and reiterated British determination to reopen the Burma Road.

Some Americans had questioned Mr. Churchill's reference to "partial demobilization" in Britain once the Nazis were beaten. Mr. Eden took pains to remind Americans that Britain also has a score to settle with Japan and to offer the assurance that "we shall be with you in this to the end." For most Americans, remembering the months when Britain bore the heat of battle alone, Mr. Churchill's crumb of comfort was natural enough. Others know that one of the bright spots in America's own plans for demobilization is the probability that the war will not end everywhere at once.

But Mr. Eden's chief concern was to feed a growing public understanding of collective security. As one who early saw that the failure to put the power behind the democratic systems permitted dictators to rise, he drove again and again at the fact that the peace will last only as long as it is policed:

> After the last war the lack of power behind the international system led to the triumph of the dictators. . . .
>
> We must . . . insure that neither Germany nor Italy nor Japan can commit a like aggression again. We can do this if we will. If we do we shall fulfill the first condition of peace. . . .
>
> We shall never find security or progress within heavily defended national fortresses. We shall only find them by the greatest possible measure of co-operation. . . .
>
> We cannot shut our windows and draw our curtains and be careless of what is happening next door or on the other side of the street. . . .
>
> Any new international authority that we may agree to set up can only succeed if it is backed by sufficient strength.

Americans have heard before that peace must be enforced. Events have accented the lesson. And here it is in timely reiteration from one who has by bitterest experience learned it at first hand in the years the world was falling to pieces. That Americans should understand this "first condition of peace" is more important than any agreement between diplomats or even any written guarantees of peace.

Useful Vigilance

The Truman Committee's latest hearings have produced admissions that faked analyses were used in testing of steel plate for war orders at the Irvin plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co. Company employees testified that the faking was done at the direction of superiors, but the management declares it knew nothing of the practice and announces its determination to "clean house." The public would do well to avoid any "headline convictions"; judgment may well be suspended until more information is available.

The management asserts that the steel was fully adequate for the purposes for which it was to be used and that time was saved. Senator Truman calls the false tests "cheating" and Senator Ferguson charges that the company benefited by them. The Truman Committee has an excellent record. It has been highly useful in surveying the war effort and ordinarily its exposures of the failures of Government, industry or labor have been well supported by facts. It has shown no disposition to "dig up dirt" or expose profiteering unless some constructive purpose could be served.

The Committee does not apparently desire to balloon the present case, and fuller investigation may prove that the faked analyses caused no serious damage. Certainly it would be a mistake for the public to assume that because tricky practices or excessive profits have been exposed here and there the war effort is honeycombed with dishonesty. Industry too has a fine record in this war. But there is reason to believe that the Truman Committee's watchfulness and courage have helped reduce the temptations to profiteer. And the public would do well to support its vigilance.

Through Crisis to Victory

One of the battles for Tunisia has been under way for months far from Africa. It is the battle against complacency on the home front. Officials have repeatedly warned the public to prepare for grim news from Tunisia as the fight progresses there. Naturally, mere predictions of evil tidings should be met with firm rejection. But expectation of effortless victories is likewise to be shunned.

The eyewitness account of the battle now under way at the Mareth Line, published in this newspaper yesterday under Joseph G. Harrison's signature, shows why the home front needs to guard against overoptimism if it is to be prepared to do its part with calmness and unshaken determination in the weeks to come. Mr. Harrison has seen some of the immense striking power amassed by the British for their assault. But he also reports that General Rommel has been able to build up formidable supplies, and that he is doubtless much better equipped than at any time during his 1,500-mile retreat.

Our correspondent's dispatch indicates decided superiority for the United Nations, and especially in the air. Shuttle bombing behind Rommel's lines must be seriously interfering with his preparations for the gigantic attacks now expected. But Mr. Harrison's illustration of conditions in Tunisia as resembling a dam is enlightening. On either side, he points out, such power has piled up that a break in either line might let it come tumbling through with devastating effect. Obviously victory and crisis are near neighbors in Tunisia and as United Nations forces approach the one they must approach the other.

And the Fish Are Neutral

Renewal of the Russian-Japanese agreement on fishing rights in Soviet Far Eastern waters throws a curious light on the pattern of the war, but is not surprising. This is the second renewal since the conflict took on truly global dimensions after Japan's attack on the United States. It does not mean that Japan and Russia trust each other, or that their relations are better, or worse, than they were last time the pact was signed. It does not of itself mean that other members of the United Nations should distrust Russia, or that the Axis need distrust Japan.

The fact is that until Russia is ready to meet a Japanese military thrust against Siberia, Moscow can be expected to avoid unnecessary friction with Tokyo. Japan may be acting in a similar manner when it permits ships bearing lend-lease material from the United States to pass through Japanese-patroled waters to Russia for use against Germany, as indicated in official maps on lend-lease shipments.

The Russians have been making the financial terms of the fishing agreement progressively stiffer as Japan's need has increased. In other words, fishing is treated by both countries as strictly a business matter. It is unlikely either Moscow or Tokyo will move one soldier away from their contiguous national borders because this agreement has once more been successfully negotiated. And if the time comes when either is ready for a military showdown, the existence of a fishing agreement will not postpone the trial at arms.

Wildlife Aid to Farmers

There's drama and human interest in the recent publication of the Department of Agriculture, "Teamwork to Save Soil and Increase Production." It is the first bulletin ever written by a dirt farmer who has no official connection with the Department. Second, it describes in non-technical language how six farmers along a creek in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, joined forces to put a conservation project in operation to their mutual benefit.

A third benefit mentioned in the bulletin will be vitally important this year. The six farmers in replanning their fields left hedges, thickets, and bushy ravines for the birds. With the advice of Audubon Society officials crops to help the birds were planted. Shrubs and trees were set on thin soil hilltops and on rough terrain. As the author states: "Our eyes were opened more than they ever had been to the value of birds to us farmers and how we have unintentionally upset the balance in Nature by a number of our very usual farming practices." Conservation of wildlife resources can still be carried on in wartime and increased effort in this respect will result in bigger food crops because of our feathered friends' help.

Our Readers Say—

An Appeal for Newspapers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I just finished reading a three-month-old issue of The Christian Science Monitor, a rare treat in these remote parts. I remember the good old days a decade ago, when I used to pick up the Monitor anxiously every day at the Park Street subway newsstand on my way to school.

Vice-President Wallace's radio address, which appeared in this issue, was particularly delightful. It is good to know that Mr. Wallace is devoting his energies, vision, and wisdom to the betterment of our little world which, ever since the days of Isaiah, has been the hope of the common man. Addresses of this kind surely help to bring about an aroused and enlightened public opinion at home.

But, how about the hundreds of thousands of men who are far away in all corners of the globe? How can these men be expected to exercise the franchise intelligently when they return home, if they have been in the dark on domestic political affairs while they have been away on the far-flung battlefronts? Only an informed and enlightened citizenry can avert the recurrence of the tragic blunders of the period immediately following the last war.

Hence, you newspaper editors can perform a simple but outstanding service, by sending at least a weekly issue of your newspaper to every foreign service Army, Navy, and Marine Corps unit. . . .

Consider the dividends — moulding informed opinion among the cream of our nation, America's youth who fight grimly behind the bastions of democracy all over the world. Surely, given the true facts and a chance to exercise the franchise, you can depend on the common sense, good will and sound judgment of these men when they come home. Just give us the facts!

PFC. ALLEN I. CUSHING, M. C.
Somewhere in the Pacific.

Why Call Them Yankees?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I notice that some newspapers continually refer to our soldiers as Yankees. Headlines such as "Yanks Chase Rommel" are continually appearing.

Now, I am a Yankee myself. My ancestors on both sides of the house were English Protestants who came to New England more than three hundred years ago. Nevertheless, a glance at the casualty lists shows that the term in this connection is far from appropriate.

These men are fighting to defend America and all that she stands for, and the only sufficiently inclusive name for them is Americans. ROBERT W. TUCKER

Grove Hall, Mass.

"The Old Gray Bonnet"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading the excellent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of March 11th, "The Old Gray Bonnet."

There are, I am told, still a few people who believe that the earth is flat and the sun moves from east to west. Now our own Monitor tells us that "The sun ran its accustomed course." Will wonders ever cease?

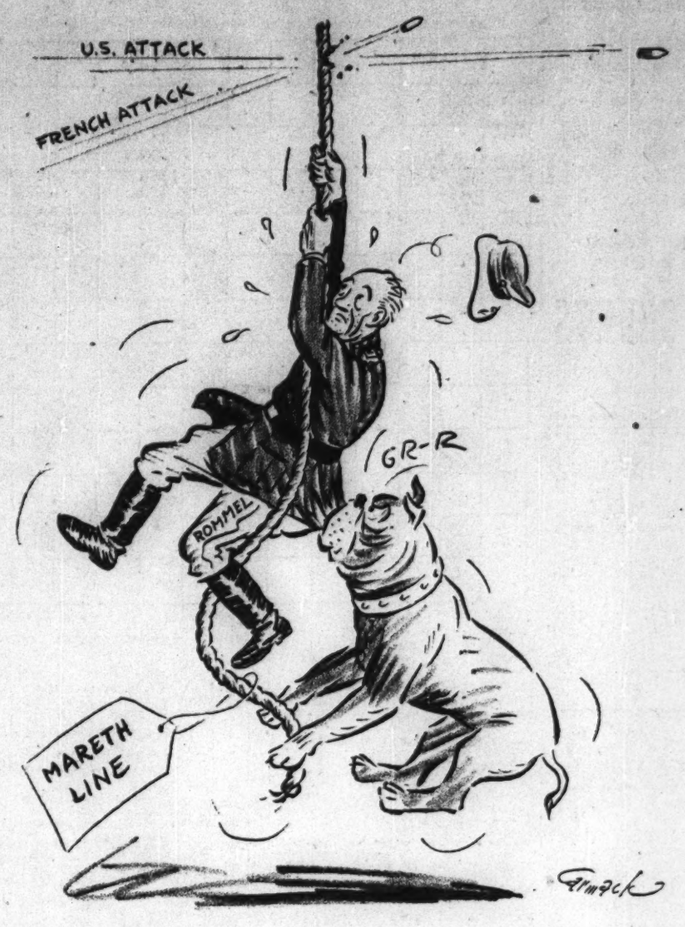
"It is, indeed, a new world," as the editorial continues, when the old reliable sun is found running around in the empyrean.

Our paper invariably gets things right, and so I checked very carefully on the subject before venturing to express my opinion that the sun really does stay put.

Long Beach, N. Y. HERBERT BUCHER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

In Tunisia



The Real Job for the People at Home

(From an American soldier to his grandmother):

When a men enters the Army, he's changed in many ways. I don't mean just the uniform, the drilling, and the rest of the many things that go to make a soldier of a civilian, but I do mean the fundamental change in outlook that occurs so swiftly you hardly realize it until it's already happened. It's a subtle change, made up of so many factors I don't think I could list them all, even if I knew them all. There's the feeling that you're a part of the hugest undertaking ever, that you, as an individual, have almost ceased to exist. You're expendable for the finest, greatest purpose possible. . . . You're being subjected to all kinds of pressure, physical and mental. You're being molded, being formed and shaped to think, act, and even subconsciously behave like a soldier.

And it goes deeper than that. You suddenly become aware of how infinitely precious are the little things you've always taken for granted—things like hot water, orange juice for breakfast, little creature-comforts. Things like wondering if a blue tie or a red one would go better with your new suit. Things like wondering if you can get a new job, if you're doing well enough at the old job, if you can sell a script to this person or that one—things that seemed so important just a short time ago.

* * *

And now it's all so different. Where you used to worry about not having enough money in the bank, and whether you ought to buy a new car—so far as that sort of thing is concerned, the army is wonderful. Because after a few weeks, you begin to think the army way. You take things like eating and sleeping without a million little worries for granted. And it's not that one great, all-embracing worry has engulfed them. Because we don't worry, here. . . . But we gradually learn—even the most New Englandish of us—to live more or less for the present. . . . There's always that feeling of being under pressure, of having time on your heels, reaching out to grasp you by the shoulder. . . . And yet you don't object to the advanced pace. You come to revel in it. . . .

Today we stood a Review Parade for an outfit that's pulling out pretty soon. And as we stood there by the side of the road, watching the trucks and guns go by, I didn't notice much about the equipment, but I watched the faces of the men. These were the faces of men about to go to war. No more playing soldier for them. It was for keeps now, with tin hats, a gun with their names burned in. This was the real beginning. There was no cockiness in those men, no strutting or braggadocio. They were as men in a dream, ready, fit and quietly sure of themselves. I envied them.

* * *

There's lots of talk about the people on the home front doing their part. . . . But the real job for the people at home is simply to try to understand their men in uniform. . . .

For a man in service needs something stable behind him. Something he can yearn to return to. Every soldier wants a strong tie with home. He calls up images of home and the people he loves. And there is no more beautiful memory for a soldier to keep in his heart than the picture of a woman who loves him—be it wife, mother, sister, sweetheart, or grandmother—and who has the strength to make a life for herself—maybe a substitute life, just for the duration—while he's gone. BOB

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Preservative of Peace

I have mentioned good humor as one of the preservatives of our peace and tranquility. . . . Be a listener only, keep within yourself, and endeavor to establish within yourself the habit of silence, especially in politics.—THOMAS JEFFERSON, from a letter to Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Nov. 24, 1808.

The Wide Horizon

Across "Bomb Alley"

By Edgar R. Rosen

Today, the Sicilian Channel, that narrow waterway stretching between Cape Bon on the Tunisian coast, the Italian island of Pantelleria and southwestern Sicily, is still under the control of the German Luftwaffe, operating from Sicily and Tunisia. Thus "Bomb Alley," as the convoy men, sailing through the Sicilian Straits on their way to Malta, call it, still constitutes a formidable obstacle to Allied control of the entire Mediterranean.

However, when, finally, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel shall be compelled to stage the unavoidable and costly evacuation of his forces from North Africa, the Sicilian Channel may become once again, as so often before, the scene of a portentous invasion struggle, destined to shape the political future of our world.

* * *

Waiting on the Tunisian shores for the signal to storm Italy's most vital citadel, the island of Sicily, most of the fighting men of the United Nations will then get their first view of the Sicily Channel and its frequently choppy and hazardous waters. They will learn that, far from being smooth and easily navigable, it is here that the Mediterranean with its gales and dangerous shoals protruding from the Sicilian and African shores, shows its most treacherous side.

Throughout the centuries of recorded and unrecorded history, nations have battled in the narrow strait to secure Mediterranean supremacy. But now that a new and decisive phase of this struggle is about to begin, men of the Allied forces probably will have little leisure to dwell on the historical parallels of their drive to the Tunisian coast—principally those events concerned with the struggle between Rome and Carthage.

Peering across the no-man's land of the channel from Tunisia's Cape Bon, they will see on clear days the contours of the rocky enemy bastion of Pantelleria Island silhouetted against the distant horizon.

Yet there will be so much that must escape their searching eyes, trained to watch for the foe's planes and submarines striking out from the island's airdrome and sallying forth from their nests hollowed out of Pantelleria's flanks.

They will fail to see the slopes of Pantelleria's beautiful mountains, covered with vineyards and forests, and the stern and haughty crest of Montagna Grande, so often shrouded in clouds. They will not see the flame-colored rocks with their hot mineral springs, colorful and fertile fields, the bridle paths skirting along the edges of long extinct craters, the fantastic forms of the Cala dei Cinque Denti, and the massive ancient Castello, fringed with the humble white houses of Porto Pantelleria.

* * *

To the Allied fighting men watching from the Tunisian shores this narrow waterway with its rocky island world of Pantelleria, the still smaller islets of Lampedusa and Linosa, both unprotected by trees against the merciless winds, and the uninhabited rock of Lampione, thus may seem a strange and unreal part of this world. Maybe some graybeard will tell them that long ago people believed that every night angels and hermits were lighting fires on Lampedusa and Lampione as a brotherly sign to the men sailing through the channel.

The fighting men of today may look in vain for such friendly signs to guide them through the night to Sicily's shores. But they will carry with them the torch of liberty and truth to conquer the darkness of hatred and oppression and to rekindle the flame of humanity on Europe's tortured soil.

Mirror of World Opinion

12 Million Lost Hours

Man-hours lost in the Nation's shipyards through absenteeism alone totaled 12,700,000 hours in the single month of December, 1942. Strikes in key industries delayed the arrival of critical items vitally needed in shipbuilding. The subcommittee found that "the coummissioning of naval vessels in the west coast area has lagged far behind schedule as a direct result of the Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee, which occurred over 20 months ago."

These stubborn and ugly facts of lost time and damaging delays in war production justly Capt. Rickenbacker's crusade and cannot be glazed over by angry abuse of the American who has risked his life and earned distinction for valient service in two of the nation's greatest wars.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

North . . South . . East . . West

Disappearing Frontiers

By Frank L. Perrin

Gradually it is being realized that due to the emergencies of a global war those frontiers and politically conceived barriers which fear, self-interest, or cunning statecraft have erected have all but vanished. In the generous and expedient interchange of suppiles among allied peoples, and in the mass transport of men and women engaged in common cause, we have forgotten tariffs, quotas, racial inhibitions, and prejudices. Common ties, long disregarded, again unite those whose hope of victory and ultimate survival has awakened the whole world to a revealing sense of brotherhood.

It is only in the thoughts of people that those imaginary or arbitrarily defined boundaries known as frontiers have existed. International line fences, like those separating city lots and rural farms, have—since that time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—been the cause of discord, wars, jealousies, and unnumbered lawsuits. Commercial and industrial rivalries have caused tariff barriers, themselves equally invisible, to be erected and safeguarded by men in uniform and judges in wigs and robes. And all this while the impulse of the individual whose welfare it is sought to protect would, if left to his own choice, elect to associate and trade with his neighbor freely.

* *

It may be discovered that in our enthusiastic defense of the untouchable operation of the theory of free enterprise, esteemed as dear to the heart of progressive peoples everywhere, we have arrogated to ourselves a monopolistic right and title in and to the fruits of our industry, meantime denying the benefits which would contribute to the well-being and thrift of neighbors separated from us by an imposed imaginary line. We in America envision these barriers mainly as existing between ourselves and Canada and Mexico, and more definitely as excluding countries beyond the seas. But to a deplorable degree these barriers have been erected among and between our own States, this in an effort to regulate or forbid the movement of surplus products of agriculture, mines, forests, and range into areas where competition and consequent price lowerings are not desired.

It is significant, certainly, that in a season of dire emergency, even while we are all looking forward hopefully and more or less unselfishly to a season of readjustment, that we envision, almost unanimously, an era of free interchange and generous sharing of the hoped-for rewards of peace.

In the light of this still distant dawning we may be moved to reappraise and re-evaluate the boundaries and barriers so long regarded as impregnable and wisely established. A world stripped and impoverished by cruel warfare, with productive machinery and commerce geared to war's necessities, will become, in a day, a community of neighbors. There will be realized a community interest where heretofore most of us have insisted that individual rather than universal interests were paramount.

* * *

Those of us once somewhat more fortunate than others in the amount and value of things possessed will, perhaps, be less willing to join in free and unselfish sharing and interchange. We have been slow to admit the apparent possibility of a universal standard of living comparable to that we have enjoyed. Admitting, if you please, the economic soundness of this accepted limitation, it is discovered that this is not the demand, or even the remote hope, of peoples never accustomed to the luxuries which we have come to regard as necessities. And so it is apparent that the demand now is not for imposed deprivation but for a freedom of sharing of interchange and opportunity. These are the barriers, imposed by design or circumstance, which must be leveled in the peace parade scheduled for the future.

The necessities and exigencies of war have narrowed the leagues and miles separating men and nations. Air routes and giant carriers will one day supplement the slow and clumsier methods of transport. Powerful machines in Russia, China, and in a regenerated Europe will compel a revision of tariff schedules and finally, it may be, obliterate, or blur, the imaginary boundaries which men have ingeniously erected. It will be by such a transition, perhaps, that the present living standards of the underprivileged will be raised without appreciably lowering those we seek to maintain at past and present level.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

"ARAB CHILD" by HARRY DAY

ARABIA: Cornerstone of 1943 War Plans — By Robert G. Wertheimer — Page Three

The Railroads are Doing Fine

By William Stringer

NO. "1400" ON THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

HERE'S SOMETHING ELSE that's RIGHT about the way this war is being run: The railroads are doing just fine.

Frankly, America's iron horses are pulling and hauling as though Paul Bunyans were at the throttle. The railroads are transporting troops by the millions, tanks by the thousands, guns that sprawl on three flat cars apiece, food for the nation, oil for the East Coast, supplies for Lend-Lease, and a dozen other major items with so little fuss and feathers that they never made the headlines.

In World War I, under Government management, freight cars choked the seaports, railroads lost track of rolling stock, vital shipments were late, chaos resulted which took months to unravel. In World War II it's a totally different story, but we can't say it's all due to private management. Actually, the rails are managed this time by a Government-railroad partnership. The Government holds the reins in the last analysis, but seldom uses the whip. Sociologists may sometime note how well a Government-business partnership such as this functions, when there's a worthy incentive, like smashing Naziism and winning the war.

There's a true "romance of the rails" hidden in today's secretly planned troop movements, in the 60-odd special tank-car trains that whisk oil eastward, in the burgeoning passenger fares—but first a word about the organization that makes it all smoothly possible.

There's no single "czar" at the top. Control of cars, trains, terminals, schedules, et al, is divided among the Army, Navy, Office of Defense Transportation and Petroleum Administrator, with the railroads acting as general manager for everybody, under Interstate Commerce Commission rules.

There is remarkably little confusion, because each group has a separate "area of command." Over at the War Department's mammoth Pentagon Building in Washington, where the Army's Transportation Corps works hand in glove with the Military Transport Section of the Association of American Railroads in planning troop train movements, there is such close co-ordination you can hardly tell where the Army leaves off and the railroad control begins.

The Army has power to do virtually anything with the railroads if it is essential to moving troops. It can order crack streamliners to wait on sidings. It commands a car pool which includes approximately half the Pullman cars in the nation, 3,000 of them. When troop trains move, the railroads must keep Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, chief of the Transportation Corps, minutely informed of the trains' progress.

Other railroads can be ordered to contribute cars, engines, trackage. Troop trains en route can be ordered to halt and travel in the opposite direction, and were so ordered—several of them—after Pearl Harbor. General Gross' powers are large, for the troops must go through!

A Civil War general, William Tecumseh Sherman, established the rules of Army-railroad co-operation in his march to the sea. In his memoirs he wrote that the Atlanta campaign, which contributed so materially to winning the war, would have been impossible without the single-track line which ran from Louisville to Atlanta, which he kept diligently in repair. He held that the railroads should be run to meet the Army's needs—but run by experienced railroad men.

That was in 1864. The rules still work, with some variations, in 1943. In the final analysis the Office of Defense Transportation has ultimate control over rails as over all forms of transport, save when the Army needs to move troops. It can curb passenger schedules. It can forbid extra trains, and has—limiting present service to that rendered on Sept. 26, 1942. It has ordered that freight cars be fully loaded or contain at least 10 tons of package freight. It has forbade beer shipments in refrigerator cars when there was more urgent need for the capacity.

A Chicago office of the Pullman Company keeps tabs on the nation's 7,000 sleeping cars for the ODT, and knows exactly where each is at all times. If necessary to conserve transport, the ODT could order certain railroads to abandon passenger schedules altogether, could allocate coaches, appropriate sleepers. But it trusts there will be no such need.

Such are the reins which guide the champing war horses of steel, without which America's war mobilization would collapse. In one day, late last year, the American railroads moved more than 5,000,000 tons of freight for an average of 400 miles. They also moved 2,000,000 passengers an average of more than 100 miles. During that day they moved more than 50,000 troops plus equipment. They delivered 2,500 carloads of export freight to seaports. They hauled a million and a half tons of coal, and brought east 34,000,000 gallons of oil.

Multiply this by 365 and you get a fair idea of the rail transport saga of '42. Add a few thousand tons here and there and you'll have the totals for '43. It has been a battle fought day and night on networks of steel with chugging horepower—fought against distance and time growing short, against rain and snows, with the safety of a nation at stake.

Month by month the railroads have been picking up transportation jobs which the war has forced other carriers to lay down. Tankers were torpedoed, and the rails received the oil assignment. The Panama Canal was closed to commercial traffic, and that shipping went by rail. Tires became scarce and the autoists flocked to the train terminals. Soldiers eat twice as much as civilians, and the Army had to arrange for twice the normal amount of food shipments for 5,000,000 persons.

And—there were still the troop trains which travel so inconspicuously but so extensively. Suppose the General Staff needs to move an armored division out of Fort X to a distant overseas embarkation point. That's a major military operation. To move 15,000 men and 3,000 war vehicles, 75 trains will be needed of from 28 to 45 cars apiece. Flat cars and freight cars, Pullmans and coaches and locomotives will have to be planned for in advance. Mimeographed instructions, done in detail, must be distributed. The whole plan must be developed in greatest secrecy.

When moving day arrives, the railroad "army" is already in full swing. Train masters have ordered a clear track. Roundhouse mechanics have the engines ready—their own and locomotives "lend-leased" from neighboring lines. Pullmans and coaches have been iced and watered. If the troop movement is to traverse several lines, the next railroad is prepared to "take over" when the troop specials reach its tracks. Finally the whistles blow and the "big push" is on. Hours and days later the troops are at the staging areas awaiting the convoys for overseas, and not one citizen in a thousand has seen them go by.

The rails' wartime job means inconvenience for civilians, but nobody minds—or should mind. The Santa Fe's Super Chief, crack streamliner of the road, spent something like 17 hours on sidings as it bored its way east, a few hours after Pearl Harbor, against the tide of troop trains moving west. Another time, a sharp-penciled critic complained because he knew of an Arkansas troop special bound for the Pacific Coast that traveled

(Continued on page 15)

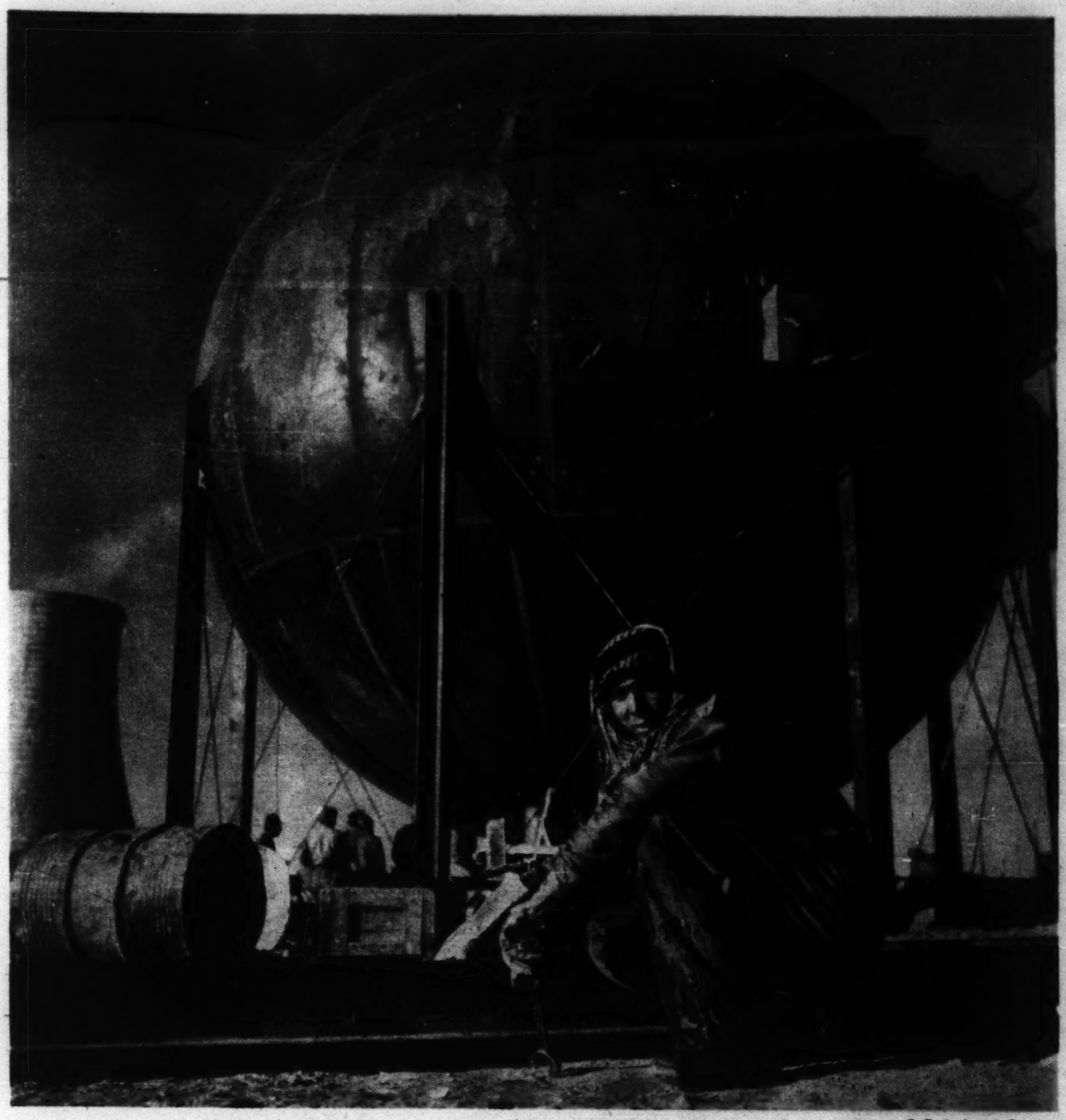
WAR BEING FOUGHT ON NETWORKS OF STEEL
Upper: Pullmans Are Connected to Dining Cars at "Chow Time." Lower: Trucks for Army Transferred by Rail

Arabia: Cornerstone of 1943 War Plans

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Keystone

EMIR ABDULLAH OF TRANSJORDAN



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ONE OF THE NEW STORAGE TANKS USED ON THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY'S PIPE LINE

Step by step the United Nations have acquired complete control of the land bridge in the Middle East. The Arabian peninsula is entirely in their hands, and the country to the north, Iraq, has thrown in its lot with the powers opposed to the Axis. What does this signify? What part will Iraq play? The article below analyzes the situation, and tries to show some of the problems which this shift on the chessboard involves.

THE ENTRY OF IRAQ into the war against all three Axis members is tangible proof of the growing strength of the United Nations and confidence in early victory. The overwhelming production figures and lend-lease shipments from the United States have contributed greatly to the favorable political development in the Middle East.

While Iraq and Syria have joined the cause as independent nations, all other Arabian-speaking regions under British control, like Palestine, Aden, the Hadhramaut and the Persian Gulf Protectorates, have been supporting the United Nations war effort since 1939.

The land bridge of Arabia between Europe, Africa, and Asia already has become one of the keystones for victory. There, the junction between German and Japanese forces, if ever, would have occurred and a wedge would have been driven between Russia and the African armies. Only through this gap, which is closed now, the Japanese could hope to get men and supplies to the Eastern Mediterranean. Finally, the rich soil supplies of the Near and Middle East have been like a fata morgana to the oil-hungry German war machine.

The Arabian Peninsula, with its rectangular shape, is a continent by itself placed between Africa and Western Asia. In size it equals the British Provinces of India, with a population of less than 7 per cent of the latter. In order to arrive at that population figure of 20,000,000 it is necessary to include all territories, protectorates and kingdoms from the Mediterranean to the Arabian Sea. Syria and Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordania, and Iraq occupy a relatively small section of the rectangle but are inhabited by half of its total population. Saudi Arabia, the Yemen, and British Aden, in addition to all the protectorates along the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, are stretched over the huge area of 1,000,000 square miles.

When one speaks of the Arabian world, its resources and national ambitions, one must consider the territories previously mentioned. Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan belong to another independent group of nations of Mohammedan population who had strengthened their political ties by the Peace and Defense Pact of Saadabad of 1937. Similarly, Egypt is another national state in the Near East with a long-established political and economic alliance with Great Britain.

A self-conscious Moslem bloc of the whole Near East after the war is as little feasible and desirable as any federation based on generalities, in this case of a common religion. Such an alliance would lead to demands for greater unification and expansion. A federation of Arab nations after the war, as suggested recently by Emir Abdullah, ruler of Transjordania, would restrict itself to the northern rectangle of the Peninsula. Even such a federation of 10,000,000 inhabitants would easily become subject of alignment to one of the greater powers and add difficulties to the peace settlement. A jealously guarded independence of Syria, Palestine, Transjordania, and Iraq, and greater economic freedom within the group, by preferences, reduced customs, commonly undertaken exports and propaganda for tourist traffic, would achieve the same ends.

The natural resources of this region are chiefly oil in Iraq and the mineral wealth of the Dead Sea in Palestine. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture, but lack of water and irrigation systems has turned the once most fertile spaces into primitive, poor crop-yielding regions. Extensive use of modern machinery and technique will improve the Near East living conditions to a much greater extent than all other national ambitions for federation, political expansion, and control.

The Mediterranean section of the Arabian Peninsula is favored by its closeness to the main trading routes of Europe. Its exports reach easily the sea, whether oil or agricultural products, and become available to world trade. The construction of roads, canals, and air fields under the pressure of war will benefit permanently all Arabian states, whether federated or independent. The prosperity of this region will depend largely upon exports and the willingness of ourselves and our Allies to increase trade with the Levant. An Arab Federation would solve nothing in the direction of economic prosperity, but create a new political problem of leadership and domination within this group.

Iraq, which has joined the United Nations recently as the thirty-first nation in the war on the Axis, would appear to be entitled to a leading rôle in the Near East after the war. On the other hand, the great Arabian states, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen, which are in control of the greater part of the peninsula, have already rendered valuable assistance to the United Nations by their benevolent neutrality.

Saudi Arabia is the most powerful Arabian state, despite the rather limited population of 5,000,000. Its present ruler, Ibn Saud, acquired most of its territories after the First World War. With the conquest of the Kingdom of the Hejaz in 1925, he put himself in control of Mecca and Medina, which are the most holy cities of Islam. His voice has been heard little in this war, but nevertheless will remain the most important in all questions of changes in the Arabian world. His neutral but favorable policy toward the United Nations has made him a potential ally and his liking for Americans, who have contributed much to the development of the oil resources of his kingdom, is generally known. If ever there will be a spokesman for the Arab world as a whole, Ibn Saud cannot be ignored.

Although Iraq will have acquired certain rights in the peace settlement of the Middle East, she must avoid antagonizing the position of Saudi Arabia. This really independent Arabian state has few natural resources, chiefly oil, which has to be exploited yet, and its economy is of a local, medieval character. Its strategic importance is great, as its shorelines control both the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The construction of roads will provide the needed connection between the Red Sea and the Gulf across Arabia.

The Yemen is the other independent Arabian kingdom. Located in the southeast of the peninsula, it equals in size the State of Kansas, and has a population of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000. The Yemen, until recently, has remained terra incognita and the forbidden land since the abolishment of the Turkish control after the World War. A few months ago American soldiers entered the kingdom as protectors of the lifeline through the Red Sea and the adjacent assembly base at Eritrea.

Contrasting with the deserts in the major part of Arabia, the Yemen is a country with rainfall, mountains, and fertile soil. The Romans called it "Arabia felix," the happy Arabia, and its fame

(Continued on page 14)

Fun of the Forces

Pen Sketches of the Waacs

By 2nd Officer Lorraine Marshall and Auxiliary Anna May Nicony

* * * *

AND THUS WE SHINE!

CAME THE DAWN

Battling With Industrial Diamonds

By Grace Kirkpatrick

A HALF MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH of diamonds lies exposed on the table.

The men gathered around, finger them gingerly. With grim faces they inspect some of the larger stones. They close their eyes to study better the values.

For hours, they continue the examination, picking up this one, then that one, then this one again.

The work of selection goes on, and with great care, but the doors to the room are not guarded. The windows are not barred. No detective stands watch.

Yet without diamonds like these we could not win the war. Without their hard cutting edges, precision tools and instruments could not cut steel and glass and metals to fashion guns and planes and cameras, periscopes, field glasses.

Without them—but let's turn again to the men who actually took part in the selection we saw a moment ago. Their relationship with war was more indirect. They were buying industrial diamonds for Grand Coulee Dam, which is in turn producing vast quantities of electrical power for war industries.

But you say Grand Coulee Dam is finished—power is already being produced! It is true, the dam proper is complete, but the experts are still buying diamonds for the great project.

* * *

Diamonds will puncture the bedrocks here, many more times, the engineers say. Then again after the war, when the irrigation features get under construction, the precious stones will probe for sites for smaller dams, for tunnels and siphons. They are being used now at Grand Coulee to feel around for a harbor for a huge caisson which the Government needs for exploration work on the big dam. And, of course, diamonds have been at work from the beginning. They have cut more than 52½ miles of holes in bringing Grand Coulee to its present stage.

The deepest hole bored down 1,040 feet into the basalt. The size of the cores removed varied from fifteen-sixteenths of an inch to twelve inches in diameter.

The diamonds that did this cutting weighed 4,500 carats (about two pounds) and cost $56,000. Among them, carbons, or "black diamonds," the finest of industrial stones, cost as much as $95 a carat, while white diamonds not suitable for gems because of flaws or color and which, in the construction world, are called "bortz," cost as little as $3.50 per carat and as much as $9.

Of all the thousands and thousands of tools used to build the world's largest dam—and now being used to fashion instruments for planes and boats—these diamonds perhaps traveled the farthest.

They came through the stifling heat of the Belgian Congo, Brazil, South Africa, and Venezuela, by muleback through thick jungles, by boats up tropical rivers, and across the ocean and continent by boat and train.

The carbons came from Brazil, just a small area there, known as "Lavras" and "Chapada Diamantia," which is 170 miles long and 16 miles wide.

* * *

Bortz is found almost exclusively in Africa, with a small amount of that also coming from Brazil. In 1940, of the 14,000,000 carats mined, 11,000,000 were found in the Belgian Congo, 325,000 in Brazil, and the rest in African districts outside the Congo.

In mining the carbons, Brazilian natives separate them from the diamond-bearing gravel, called "cascalho," through the most primitive placer methods of washing the gravel in large basins. In many places, they must stack the gravel which they gather in the dry season and hold it until the rainy season brings enough water for the washing. Imagine—having a pile of sand mixed with diamonds stacked in your back yard for half a year!

The main difference between carbon and bortz is the manner in which each cuts. Carbon has no planes of cleavage, and for that reason is extremely tough. It is the most abrasive substance known and it cuts both by roughness and by reason of its extreme hardness.

Bortz cuts only by reason of its hardness. Because of its brittleness, it readily fractures along the lines of cleavage, and therefore its use in drilling is confined to smaller stones, less than 10 per carat. A large number of small stones are used in each bit to provide numerous scratching points. Carbons, on the other hand, are generally 2½ to 3½ carat stones.

The irregular shapes and varying sizes of carbons make them unsuited for drill use in their natural form. Because these stones possess no planes of cleavage by which white diamonds are split, and are a homogeneous mass of tangled, minute crystals, special machines were designed to shape them.

The natural stones are so irregular and differ so greatly, one from the other, that the professional breaker finds each operation is a new experience. Each diamond must be carefully studied to determine how it can best be broken, where it can be broken, and how it can be formed into the most desirable shapes.

* * *

Diamond drilling is done with a core drill—a simple device. It really consists of sections of pipe which can be screwed together to make it any desired length. At the drill end of this pipe, which is, of course, the grinding end that is forced into the ground, are the diamonds.

The size of the drill (and of the core that is taken out) is determined by the diameter of the pipe.

Machinery forces the drill into the ground. It grinds its way down and a solid piece of rock is cut inside the pipe—like you'd force a thimble into dough and cut the hole in the doughnut. A piece of dough comes out in the thimble—a piece of rock comes out in the pipe.

This rock in the pipe is called the core. It is carefully removed, a record of just where it was drilled and from what depth is made and the rock is analyzed.

The first step and one of the most exacting in diamond drilling is the setting of the bit, or drill end. The men who do this type of work must know diamonds like a mother knows her babies—must be acquainted with the characteristics of each stone.

SMALL, TWO-INCH BIT HOLDS ABOUT $100 WORTH OF DIAMONDS
Everett Bursell Completes the Work of Imbedding Stones in Soft Steel

DETERMINING THE STRENGTH OF GRAND COULEE DAM CONCRETE
Six-Inch Cores Are Taken From the Structure for Testing Purposes

Stones are set so that a small projection, usually about 1-64th inch, protrudes beyond the metal, at the desired angle. Nine mountings, each for a different rock formation, can be used, and the proper choice of a mounting is essential for maximum efficiency. The way that each drill acts in various types of rock is always reported by the driller to the diamond setter, as an aid in preparing succeeding bits.

"Black diamonds" are used in sizes of 2 carats and larger, and bortz from 1-6 to 1-10 carat each. The diamonds are weighed with a precision scale before and after drilling for record purposes, to show wear, and so forth.

* * *

The bit may go down 10 feet, 20 feet, or 250 feet before replacements are necessary, the length of the bore depending to a degree on the selection of the setting. However, despite all the skill accumulated by diamond drillers, unforeseen developments may occur that demand a bit change at a depth of only a foot or two. At best, diamond drillers say, the drills tend to be a bit on the temperamental side.

The experts say also that diamonds are the only construction tools that improve with age. Some of the large "black diamonds" are worth 20 to 30 per cent more after having seen service for a number of years than when first placed in a drill, for the reason that weak corners will have been worn off, and proof that the stone contains no flaws has been definitely established. They are of such value then that drillers rarely dispose of them.

These pieces of pipe may not be much to look at, but $32,000 worth of diamonds may be set in one individual pipe end. As much as $20,000 in stones were grinding away at one time, one day at Grand Coulee, and it took a solid week to set the diamonds in one of the largest pieces of grinding pipe.

Albania Awaits Freedom From Bondage

By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah

© Costas-Vamvakas

CHILDREN OF ARGYROCASTRO SMILE, DESPITE THE WAR

Wide World Photos

KING ZOG OF ALBANIA

FEW PEOPLE realize that when Mr. Cordell Hull recently expressed a hope of seeing every Albanian take up arms and fling the aggressor-Italian out of his country, he had said something of far-reaching importance. He had swung public opinion in the Moslem world of 400,000,000 to the side of the United Nations: ever since Easter Friday of 1939, when Italy occupied that country, every Moslem has been yearning to get to grips with Mussolini's forces in order to wrench back the independence of more than a million of his fellow-Moslem Albanians.

Among Moslems, Albania, though in extent only 200 square miles larger than the State of Massachusetts and in population one seventh that of New York, is regarded as the last independent Moslem state in Europe, a state which will never be allowed to pass permanently into Italian hands.

Albanians are, therefore, anxiously waiting to help the Allies, when strong blows may be delivered at the back door of the Axis.

Meanwhile, the majority of the population there is busy with guerrilla warfare against the invaders. They are fighting today in the same spirit of Albanian nationalism as their Illyrian kingdom did against the Romans long ago.

Although these sturdy mountaineers succumbed later to the might of the Byzantine Empire, and the Slavs swept over them, and again in 1389, after the war of Kossovo, they came under the Turkish sway, their great hero, Skanderbeg, raised them from the ashes of defeat. Finally, an Albanian League attempted to establish their autonomy, and this highland country at last regained its sovereignty from the Turks in 1912.

* * *

Unless one has been in Albania, one can hardly credit what there is among the folds of the mountains that so grips the people, for they have been fighting for it for nearly 600 years.

Being an Afghan Highlander, who has had more than a passing acquaintance with the Scottish Highlands as well, I can well imagine the feeling. Albania is almost entirely mountainous on its eastern borders. Westward to the Adriatic Sea there are rich agricultural fields.

The magic of the country, however, is in its mountains. Look at the 2,000-foot spurs around Dibra—from the neighborhood of which its King comes—or at the Albanian Alps of the far north, or again at the southern ranges where Greece joins Albania, you will meet men and women, whether Moslem or Christian, who have an eagle's gaze and a panther's agility.

There are few roads, as such, in the mountains. Are they wanted? Roads might bring foreign invasions, unnecessary dissatisfaction with the peaceful life of the peasant, or perhaps an Italian "oil prospector," with an eye for local politics. Here lives the Albanian highlander—free as the four winds.

On a sunlit morning, he looks down a deep gorge, a group of stunted trees here, another there, mixing with tall oaks. One crag rides over the other, exposing the bald head of a naked rock, and beyond a third clump, on a red-gray giant slab of stone, lies a mountain rill like a vein of silver.

Away, beyond the glen, the goatherd, wearing a three-quarter sheepskin cloak, too wide for his shoulders, tends his flock, proudly gazing around as though the whole world belonged to him.

The law of the Highlands, commonly known as the Lek Canon, was supreme among the country's 14 chief clans till recently. In 1929, a Civil Code, based on that of France, Italy and Switzerland, was promulgated: a year before it a democratic parliamentary system, with an elected chamber, was introduced, and King Zog, hereditary chieftain of the powerful Mati Clan, was proclaimed King.

Yet the mountaineers of Albania are still like all other Highlanders—fearless and loyal to friends. At the gray dawn of the morning you see them best. In a lonely gully, when you ride your hill pony or mule, you may come up suddenly against a clansman's scout. His short jacket, bandelier of cartridges strapped round him and across his chest, his broad kamarband, his whitish-gray trousers narrowing at the ankles.

His head is covered with a white skull-cap, and his piercing gaze penetrates yours, till you show you are but a traveler. Then there is an instantaneous change. A kindly light springs to his eyes, the contour of his face mellows, he takes you by the arm, and leads you and your mount to the best rest house that his village can provide.

* * *

You might see the womenfolk going out of the narrow village lanes to fetch water. You see them in their long, white shirts, tied round the waist with a red woollen kamarband, so contrived as to form a fringed apron in front.

As they come nearer, you notice their long, white trousers, handsomely embroidered with red silk. Over all, a short, black jacket, the collar square. Their hair is cut straight, and masses of silver jewelry of odd designs—square pieces, half-moons, bell-shaped pieces, an assortment of coins—hang round their necks. Stocky, high-colored cheeks, these are the daughters of the warrior clan of Mirdites in action.

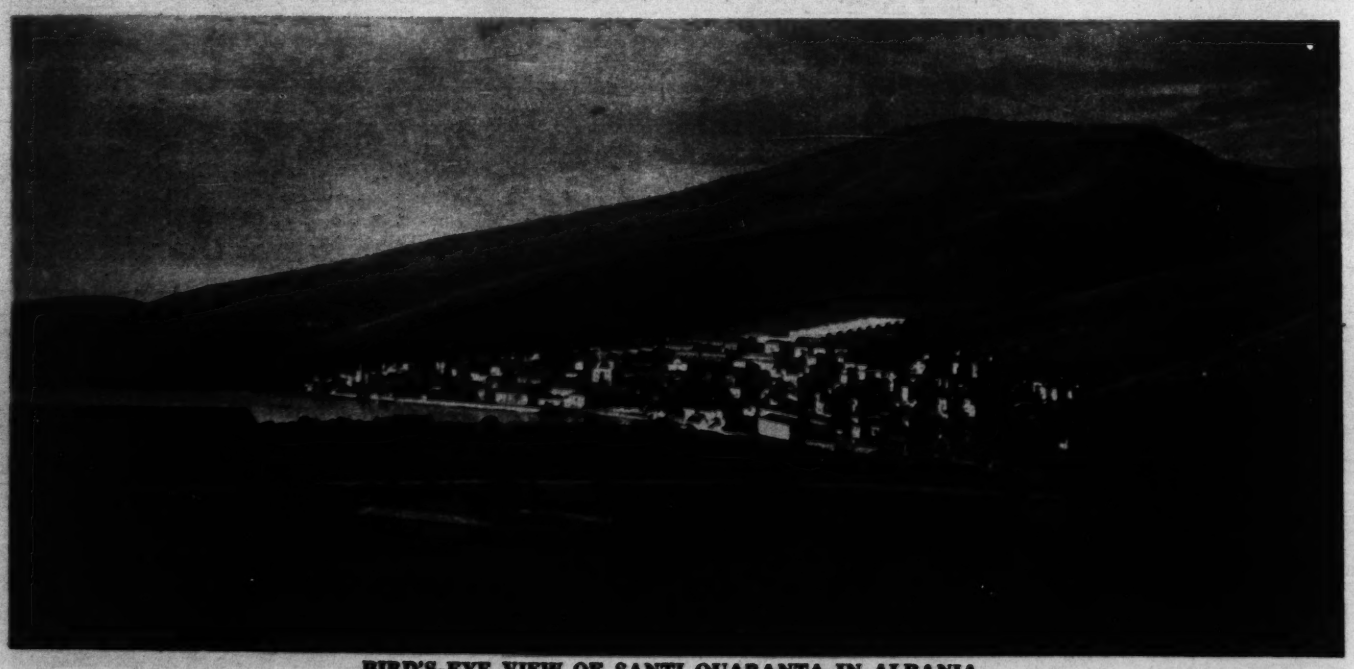
In the towns, one meets many types. Highland men jauntily stride over cobbled pavements, donkey drivers jostle along with their pack animals, an educated son of a lowland landlord steps forth in patent leather shoes and Western clothes.

The bazaar is like any bazaar in the heart of the East, except that in Albanian towns, chiefly where Western impact has been more intimate, like Tirana—the capital—or Durazzo and Vlona, the old still struggles with the new; for near an open, shutterless, booth-like shop of a saddlemaker, you may see an imported plateglass shop window, with neat glass racks for jewelry, etc. There may be a cafe, very much after the style of Damascus, and adjoining a shop rented by someone who has run a high-class pastry shop in London. Here you may feed well on 50 cents a day.

* * *

There is another side to the picture, however. It is the effort of Albania to struggle from the clutches of her aggressor neighbor—Italy. That country has given one loan after another to entrap Albania. In the National Bank of Albania, a 45 per cent share was promised to Albania. The transaction ended by being entirely Italian, thus Credito Italiano, with 12,500,000 gold francs, captured Albania's currency. Within a year, the Italians gained control of the Albanian army and foreign affairs. When King Zog refused to sign the treaty in 1931, money pressure was made so intense that the country had to yield. Another loan was forced upon Albania, till the country was bound hand and foot, economically and politically, to Italy.

The surprise is that King Zog was able to institute any reforms at all. Reforms were, however, introduced. Primary education became compulsory, the judiciary and civil service were reorganized, agrarian reforms introduced; and such items of produce as timber, wool, hides, furs, cheese, olive oil were rescued from their almost bankrupt state. But mineral wealth? There again the Italians stifled it, for salt, copper, bitumen, even cement, were never worked for the benefit of Albania. It is estimated that the country's present $92,000,000 annual revenue could easily be brought to double the figure which it had 10 years ago, if the Italian stranglehold were released. Mr. Hull's pronouncement thus encourages Albania's sons to fight on and to live for the day of freedom.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SANTI QUARANTA IN ALBANIA

E. W. Tattersall

HOME OF JOHN JASPER IN "EDWIN DROOD"

Dickens at the Front

By Melita Spraggs

KENT IS A COUNTY rich in Dickens' memories. Inns, houses, castles, churches, marshes, orchards, cornfields can still be recognized from descriptions of them in the annals of the Pickwick Club, written more than 100 years ago. To visit these places is to repeople them in imagination with Dickens' characters.

This southeasternmost county of England is today in the Front Line. The coastal areas, the scene of some of the coaching exploits of the Pickwick Club, are war defense zones. The German-occupied coastline of France is at some points only 20 to 30 miles away across the English Channel. Former residents have gone to live in places inland. The casual visitor is banned.

As a result, many of the by-roads are deserted, and except for army trucks and commercial cars, horse traffic and the bicycle have replaced petrol-driven vehicles. The visitor in World War II, therefore, is able to appreciate the rustic simplicity of this Dickens' country more than at any time since the introduction of the cheap touring car. It is comforting to find that so many of the Dickens' shrines are unhurt by Nazi bombs.

* * *

Pickwick and Tupman, Winkle and Snodgrass still linger at the Kentish crossroads; Pip and Joe Gargery frequent in imagination the marshes of the Medway; Sam Weller, Micawber, David Copperfield, Dr. Slammer, Jingle, and Joe the Fat Boy slip past one in the dark corridors of the inns, and Durdles walks in the Cathedral Close.

Dickens often made the Bull Hotel at Rochester his headquarters. It was the scene of some of the liveliest adventures of the Pickwick Club. Quite recently, I stayed at this 400-year-old hostelry. Passing from the narrow High Street under the stout gateway, I seemed to hear the stagecoach "Commodore" or "Timson's Blue-Eyed Maid" turning into the cobbled yard with fanfare of horn and flourish of whip.

* * *

Up the Jacobean staircase inside, and along the dark corridors which lead from the coffeeroom, I saw Doctor Slammer of the 97th darting "swiftly from room to room with every particle of his hitherto-bottled-up indignation effervescing, from all parts of his countenance," looking for the stranger in the bright blue dress coat, with a gilt button with P. C. on it—a stranger who had stolen the attentions of Mrs. Budger at the ball. No. 17, Mr. Pickwick's room on the first floor, was the apartment the novelist used to reserve for himself. The old-fashioned mahogany bed with canopy in which Dickens slept and the armchair are still there. Rooms 13 and 19, Mr. Tupman's and Mr. Winkle's rooms, lead out of one another as they did when Mr. Tupman stole in and borrowed Mr. Winkle's coat to lend to strolling player Alfred Jingle.

The ballroom, too, is unchanged except that the hanging chandeliers have given way to electric lights. The room still contains the elevated den in which the musicians were securely confined when Tupman and Jingle attended the ball.

In the coffeeroom on the ground floor Mr. Pickwick dined with his friends.

VILLAGE INN AT COBHAM

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL

An inscription on the front of the hotel now carries Mr. Jingle's description—"Good House, Nice Beds."

Like Pickwick in search of Tupman, I started from the Bull Hotel to find "The Leather Bottle" Inn at Cobham. Pickwick shot off on foot across the Deer Park. I pedaled a bicycle up the old Roman highway. High over the hill in a group of trees is Gad's Hill, Dickens' home from 1856-70.

Uncertain as to which road to take for Cobham, I hesitated at a crossroads. From the side road came the sound of clicketing hoofs. A smart turnout emerged—a spanking, high-stepping pony and governess cart.

I asked the way. The driver, a Dickensian-looking character himself, in cap and muffler, looked down at the bicycle and threw his head back. A gust of hearty laughter swept across the highway and lost itself in the elm trees.

* * *

"You be goin' to the Leather Bottle on that contraption," he managed to say at last. "Why, Joe, the Fat Boy, would come out and laugh at you. Then he'd fall right off to sleep in the middle of the road." He looked again at the bicycle.

"You come up with me and we'll arrive at the inn in proper fashion," he said as he climbed down and hoisted the bicycle. So, with one wheel sticking out over the tailboard, we drove along the lane at 10 miles an hour, and up to the "clean, commodious" rural retreat chosen by Mr. Tupman for his retirement from the world, after his disappointment at the hand of Miss Rachael Wardle.

"Many's the time I've seen the Maidstone coach come rumbling up here and turn into this yard," the man-with-the-muffler said as we dismounted. "It was a tight fit in those days. Now it's been made wider, so it's easier to get in."

Hundreds of prints from the original editions of Dickens' works hang on the walls of the inn. There are spaces, however, as many of the more valuable signed prints have been taken away for safety from bombs. The Pickwick chairs are still there—the "leather-cushioned chairs, of fantastic shapes, and embellished with a great variety of old portraits and roughly colored prints of some antiquity."

The rooms are called after members of the Pickwick Club. The bell indicator shows that the occupier of the "Pickwick room" or the "Snodgrass room" is needing attention from the bellhop.

In 1916, the proprietors of two Dickens' inns were prosecuted for infringing the food regulations. The proprietor of the Leather Bottle provided an amusing day for the courts by conducting his trial in true Buz-Fuz fashion. It was reported word for word in the local press. The proprietor of the George and Vulture of Lombard Street, London, employed a counsel. The proceedings in this case were described as "dry-as-dust."

Leaving Mr. Pickwick at Cobham and following the chalky roads trudged by David Copperfield, I came to Canterbury, where Nazi bombs have made havoc of some of the haunts of David's schooldays. The King's School and Dr. Strong's house have been damaged, while the school tuckshop, dated 1493, lunges over the sidewalk.

The home of the eldest Miss Larkins, David's second love, an old stone house built onto the gate of the monastery, had escaped damage. The drawing room where Miss Larkins played to the officers of the regiment, while David watched longingly from the courtyard below, is over the old monastery gate, between two round, gray stone towers.

* * *

The Queen's Head Inn, "the little hotel" patronized by Mr. and Mrs. Micawber on their first visit to Canterbury, was carrying on business. David Copperfield, with Aunt Betsy Trotwood, also stayed there. They had arrived by the Dover Mail to assist next day at the memorable "explosion" which resulted in the discomfiture of Uriah Heep. The top floor of his "'umble dwelling" at 65 North Lane has been burnt out by incendiaries.

And so, on to Dover and to the Market Square, where David Copperfield sat down "hungry, thirsty, and worn out" after his long trek from London. It's a desolate scene he would look upon from this spot today. Bombing and shelling have been frequent. Many of the buildings are shattered, others are in ruins. But the shopkeepers carry on in their battered buildings. Following the road up Priory Hill, I tried to find Betsy Trotwood's house over-

(Continued on page 14)

War College for Civilians

By William R. Frye

HERE'S A COLLEGE where the coeds go to class in gas masks; where the "profs" carry guns under Army uniforms; where the textbooks are incendiary bombs, and the final exam is an imitation air raid!

The name of the college—alma mater of many an air-raid warden—is the War Department Civilian Protection School, on a corner of the campus of Amherst College, located in a quiet section of rural Massachusetts. Its faculty is made up principally of Army officers connected with the Chemical Warfare Service. Its students are civilians learning how to protect themselves and their property from air raids.

This innovation of a wartime America may be found on six college campuses in the United States. There, in an atmosphere of collegiate surroundings, Uncle Sam is teaching his nieces and nephews the grimmest of subjects—what exactly to do if bombs begin to fall.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hall, "prexy" at Amherst, says the motto guiding each of the schools is this: That in wartime, knowledge is safety.

* * *

Before the students' eyes, as an ordinary classroom procedure, air raids are re-enacted, with incendiary bombs setting fire to model homes, with poison gas spreading over the ground, with high explosive "primacord" detonating like a clap of thunder, with air-raid sirens whining in the background.

The students not only see a model air raid: they fight the fire bombs, they handle the gas, they learn to protect themselves from the high explosive. And as often as not, they go back to their home towns as air-raid precautions instructors, giving neighbors and factory associates the benefit of what they have learned.

This is one way the Office of Civilian Defense and the Army are getting America ready for possible enemy air attack. Any interested citizen of the United States may enroll in the War Department schools by applying to his local civilian defense council. The schools are located as follows:

For the West Coast: At the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California; and at Occidental College, Los Angeles, California.

For the South: At Texas A. & M., College Station, Texas.

For the Midwest: At Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

For the Northeast: At Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

The course given to air-raid students lasts one week, and costs about $25—room and board included. Here follows an account of some of the things these students learn:

Visualize a four-acre open field in a small college town, like the one which Amherst students casually term Cole's Pasture. In a clearing at the center is a little "neighborhood" of frame "houses," 20 feet high and 15 feet wide, with the front wall stripped away to expose the interior.

Strung between them is an innocent-appearing "clothesline." In the front yard are demonstration tables bearing the familiar type of two-pound incendiary bomb.

* * *

Here at night the bombs "fall," the houses are set on fire, and the students come to the rescue of the "neighborhood." They learn that neither sand, nor water spray, nor fancy extinguishers are effective in handling incendiary bombs. Nothing is so good as a direct stream of water from a hose.

And they learn the first lesson of caution: that if an incendiary falls in a house, the best thing to do is to run—fast. Latest fire bombs in use over England and Europe contain a three-pound charge of TNT, which explodes on a time-bomb principle from one to seven minutes after the bomb lands.

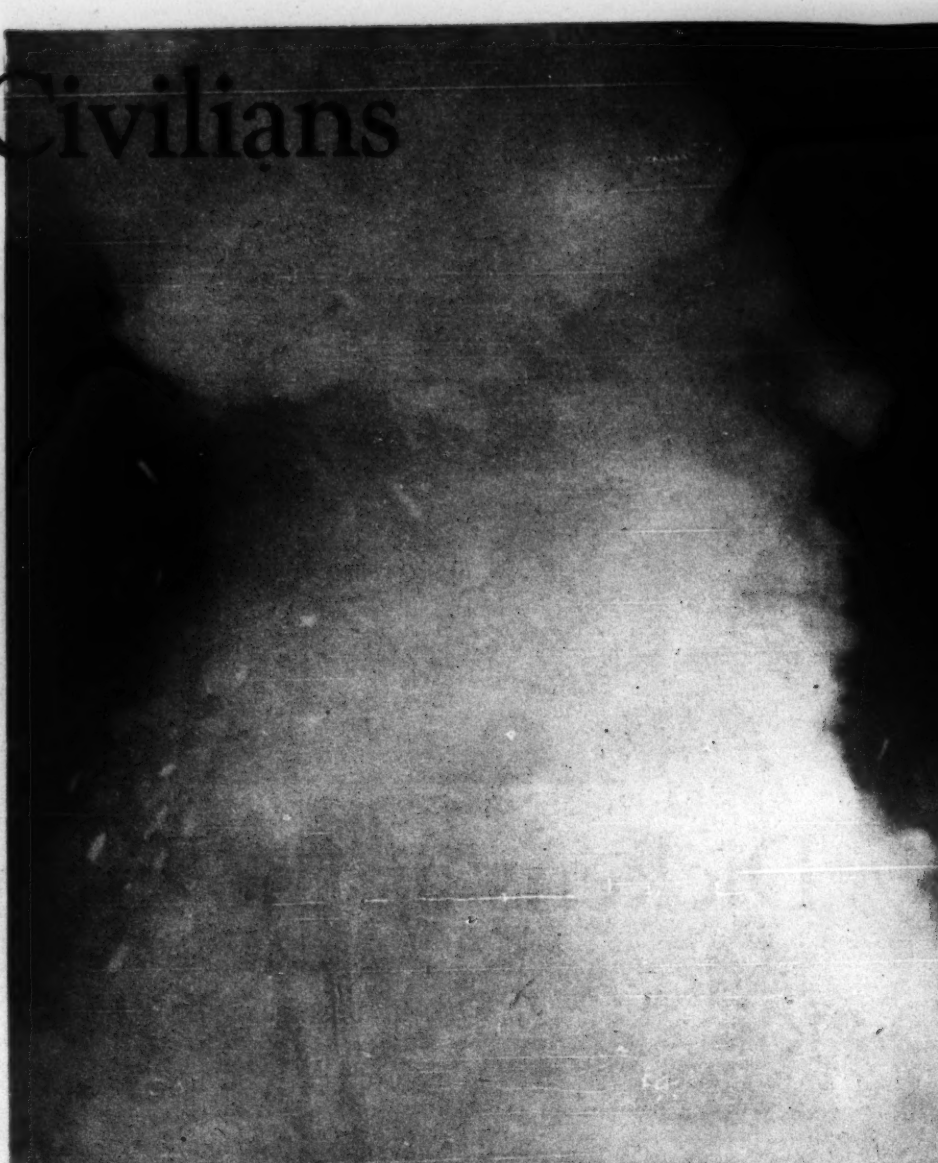
If a man trying to fight the fire is caught within 30 feet, protected by less than a four-inch brick wall, the explosion is likely to be fatal, Colonel Hall declares.

"What do we do, let the house burn down?" students inevitably ask.

"Which is better," he asks in reply, "to lose your property or to lose you?"

One good precaution, he adds, is to paint attic walls and ceiling with whitewash (or fire-resisting material) and spread the floor with two inches of sand. Then, even if an incendiary bomb falls, the fire may not get a good start until after the bomb's explosive "nose" goes off. Once it does explode, it is safe to fight the fire.

Cole's Pasture is merely one corner of



MEN AND WOMEN WALK WITH SAFETY IN A GASSED AREA

GAS MASK INSTRUCTION AT THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE SCHOOL Arthur Griffin

Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

YOUNG WOMAN EXTINGUISHING INCENDIARY BOMB WITH WATER

ur Griffin

the campus. On Pratt Field, scene of Amherst football contests, the odor of poison gas now drifts across the goal line. On a spot once used for track events and ice skating, men and women in gas masks now creep about in clouds of phosgene, lewisite, chloropicrin, or mustard gas.

One accepted method of mapping a gassed area—as decontamination squads might have to do for civilian protection after an air raid—is to plunge into the fumes and walk until one comes to the edge. You know when you're out, students are told, by lifting the edge of your gas mask and taking a little whiff. If there's no odor—you're out. Other methods involve the use of chemicals. The students are not put in any danger of injury from gas.

The War Department Civilian Protection School has one indoor classroom: a converted skating rink house, made over by Amherst College and equipped with a lecture hall, desks, a blackboard, and all the paraphernalia of a regular college classroom.

There is a faculty of eight men, all Army officers. Twelve associate instructors from the Office of Civilian Defense and commercial establishments complete the roster. An average-sized class consists of about 35 men and women.

The night of the "final examination" is one of the most dramatic and colorful of all. Students in arm bands and helmets are seated on benches in Cole's Pasture. Great floodlights sweep the grassy field. Colonel Hall conducts the "exam" from a platform by a microphone.

* * *

"Imagine, if you will," he begins, "that Nazi bombers are out over the Atlantic Ocean tonight, heading inland toward this quiet American community with tons of havoc-wreaking explosives on their bomb racks.

"You say we are not a military objective? Neither were scores of tiny British villages, much like this college town. But they felt the fury of German 'revenge' attacks.

"Imagine the planes are 150 miles away, and the sound of their motors is heard in secret Army listening devices. Over the network of civilian defense warning centers goes the terse alarm:

"Yellow warning! Yellow warning!"

Above the heads of the class a yellow light flashes on, providing visual evidence of the alarm.

"The planes are coming nearer. Now they are only 60 miles away. We know they are headed directly for Amherst.

"Blue warning! Blue warning!"

Dramatizing the urgency in his voice, the yellow light blinks out, and a blue one flashes on.

Suddenly every electric light which has previously flooded the big field with illumination is cut off, and pitch darkness remains. Amherst is "blacked out."

"The planes are nearly overhead! Bombs may be expected within five minutes! Everyone take shelter!

"Bla-ham!"

A terrific explosion rocks the school as the "elothesline," which is really high explosive primacord, goes off with a roar. The "raid" is on.

Almost simultaneously bright yellow and red flares burst into flame 50 feet overhead, and appear to hang suspended in thin air. The "target" is being lighted by the "first wave" of enemy planes.

Now a roar of airplane motors rises and falls over the loudspeaking system, and incendiary bombs sputter and flare on the ground. It is as if the second wave of planes had swept over Amherst, dropping fire bombs. The brilliant yellow light of blazing thermite, mixed with the clear white of burning magnesium, casts a ghostly sheen over the dark field.

Big blasts from hidden lines of primacord signify the arrival of a "stick" of high explosive bombs in the "third wave" of Nazi planes.

Then—the all clear. Planes are gone. And now the class goes to work with its hose lines, its stirrup pumps, and all its other ARP weapons until the incendiaries and secondary fires are out. The "exam" is passed when the class demonstrates its proficiency in wiping up the simulated damage of an air attack.

This is one examination the students hope they'll never have to "hit" in fact.

Among the New Books

Poland Yesterday and Today

A History of Poland, by Oscar Halecki. New York: Roy-Publishers. $3.50.

IN 1963, 20 years from now, Poland will reach her millennium. The prospect that she may be able to celebrate in freedom and peace the one thousandth anniversary of her foundation appears brighter at the moment than at any time since 1939. But what is the prospect that her regained freedom will be more stable than it has been during the last two centuries? Will Poland be able to establish satisfactory relations with her neighbors to the east and west and to solve the social and ethnic problems within her borders?

With these thoughts in mind one turns to Prof. Oscar Halecki's "History of Poland," an enlarged American edition of which has just come off the press. (The English edition [Dent] was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 14, 1942.)

The author is one of his country's most distinguished historians, a former dean of the University of Warsaw. His work, a fine example of scholarly thoroughness and detachment, gives a concise account of Poland's changing fortunes from the days of the Piasts—the first Polish kings—up to the turning point in the second World War, as marked by the entry into the war of Russia and the United States.

Professor Halecki is certainly correct in stressing the continuity of Poland's historical evolution. The tendency, so widespread after 1918, to consider Poland one of the newly founded "succession states" is definitely refuted by his work. He shows convincingly that "a spiritual Poland"—or as we would say today, an "underground Poland"—never ceased to exist, despite the three partitions—in 1772, 1793, and 1795—which brought the nation under the rule of Russia, Germany, and Austria. Consequently, the Paris Treaties of 1919 did not "found" Poland, but only restored her.

Another point which the author brings out clearly is that Polish history forms an integral part of European history. The country was by no means a mere "receiver" of the gifts of Western civilization. In many instances Poland helped uphold our civilization, in many instances she enriched it.

Yet in vain does one look for the philosophical synthesis which the author promises in his introduction. Such a synthesis would allow us to predict with a measurable degree of accuracy if and how Poland will be able to tackle her specific postwar problems. For, essentially, these problems are the same which she had to face in the past, namely the establishment of a just social order, the finding of a middle way between dictatorship on the one hand and an almost anarchic form of democracy on the other, and the maintaining of good-neighborly relations to her Slav brothers in the East and to the nations of Central and Western Europe.

Of course, the successful solution of these problems does not depend on Poland alone. But much will depend on her people, who, through recent sufferings, have risen high in the estimation of the civilized world. E. S. P.

American Shipping History

Sea Lanes in Wartime, by Robert Greenhalgh Albion and Jenny Barnes Pope. New York: Norton. $3.50.

IN THIS BOOK the authors have undertaken to describe how the impact of war affected the maritime history of the United States during the years between 1775 and 1942.

It is a particularly opportune publication, coming as it does at a time when Allied prosecution of the war depends upon the availability of merchant shipping. This need is tersely summarized in the authors' assertion, "Freighters cannot win a war, but their lack can perhaps lose one."

The point is made that except during the Revolution, the United States was able to carry on military operations without importing munitions, and that cargoes from this country were of more importance to Europe than European cargoes to America.

Prior to 1775, American shipping could look to the British Navy for protection against enemies and pirates. Thereafter they had not only to fend for themselves, but for some years had their former protector as an enemy. However, during this period, despite America's desperate need for imports of strategic materials, Britain's powerful navy failed to impose a rigid blockade which should almost of itself have been capable of suppressing the rebellious colonies. This failure is attributed to the incompetence of the then First Lord of the Admiralty, John Montagu.

After the Revolution, British shipping laws barred American ships from British ports in the West Indies, thereby disrupting the old "sugar triangle" which had been the foundation of colonial commerce.

In an effort to find profitable substitute trade routes, American ships blazed trails to China, India, and what is now the State of Washington. With the outbreak of the Napoleonic wars, American shipping entered an era when risks were great and profits large. The subterfuges resorted to during this period, and the activities of privateers and pirates eventually brought a United States Navy into being.

The War of 1812 removed most of the discriminations Britain had laid on American commerce; the infant United States Navy removed the corsairs and pirates, and our shipping became an increasingly prosperous enterprise over a period of many years.

The effect of the Civil War on American shipping is surveyed, with a summary of the activities of Confederate raiders. The authors, however, make the common error of ascribing the decline of American shipping to the destruction inflicted by these raiders, whereas in fact it was only a contributing factor. It is to be regretted that this otherwise excellent survey of the maritime history of the United States does not devote more space to describing the causes which brought about this decline.

During the 50 years preceding the World War, American shipping receded to the point where its flag was seldom seen in foreign ports, and the prosaic tramp steamer had largely replaced the towering square-rigger.

The authors effectively handle the story of our shipping during the World War and the years prior to and for some six months of the present conflict. They also deal with the relation of the United States with Europe in its role as arsenal and granary.

Pick of Year's Story Output

O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1942, edited by Herschel Brickell. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

THE YEARLY O. Henry prize for the best short story published in the United States has been awarded to Eudora Welty for "The Wide Net," which was published in Harper's Magazine. The other three prizes went to Atlantic Monthly stories: Wallace Stegner's "Two Rivers," Wilbur L. Schramm's "Windwagon Smith," and Jeanne E. Wylie's "A Long Way to Go"—the last-named receiving the special prize for a first-published story. These four, with 17 others, make up the twenty-fourth annual volume of the "O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories." Herschel Brickell selected and edited the contents of the volume, as he did last year, and was assisted by Muriel Fuller.

In choosing the prize-winners Mr. Brickell had the collaboration of three judges: Joseph Henry Jackson, literary editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; Amy Loveman, associate editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, and Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, the novelist.

♦ ♦ ♦

Eudora Welty, who won the first prize, was winner of the second prize last year. "The Wide Net" is a good example of the story with a highly localized background, in this case the region of the Natchez Trail. It is a lovable tale, at the same time both homely and unusual in its material, with its description of the dragging of the river and the half-serious, half-playful strife between a young husband and his elusive wife. Mr. Stegner's "Two Rivers" is a happy boyhood story about Brucie, concerning whom he has before written a minor tragedy. "Windwagon Smith" of Wilbur Schramm is a rollicking tall tale, and Mrs. Wylie's mother-in-law, daughter-in-law story, "A Long Way to Go," has, in a modern, humble guise, the fine feeling of the book of Ruth.

Other stories that were runners-up for prizes are Nancy Hale's "Sunday—1913," William Faulkner's "Two Soldiers," Marjorie Withington's "Hunger," Alison Steuart's "The Yoodeler," Robert Gorham Davis's "An Interval Like This," Jerome Weidman's "Basket Carry," and Kay Boyle's "Their Name Is Macaroni."

♦ ♦ ♦

The editor admits that some of the stories have already been criticized as being more sketches than stories. This is true notably of Wallace Stegner's "Two Rivers," Josephine Johnson's "Alexander to the Park," Eleanor Green's "The Dear Little Doves," and John Rogers Shuman's "Yankee Oydsey." O. Henry himself wrote stories that were definite little units, with measured proportions of action, character, and human interest. What he would think of the stories chosen as a memorial to him is hard to tell. Very likely he, like the critics of today and some of the public, would moderate the application of his formula. Mr. Brickell thinks the only thing that the collection proves is that the short story is a perfect subject for argument.

Apparently the editor likes stories about children, since he has chosen 10 out of 21 that chiefly or incidentally tell about them. Evidently, too, teaching is a good preparation for story-writing, since 10 of the authors are or have been teachers. One thing is sure, that the stories show mankind in moments of dignity and leave the reader with his faith in humanity reinforced.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

Post Biographies of Famous Journalists, edited by John E. Drewry (Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, $3), reminds its readers that the individualist in newspaper work is just as potent today as when Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana flourished. The person of influence in the modern world may not be what formerly went under the designation of editor-in-chief. He, or she, may be the writer of a daily column, or a publisher; but by evidence of the sketches compiled by the Dean of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, the type persists.

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Agate, Hazlitt, Pepys; Modern England—A London Letter

Ego 5, by James Agate. London: Harrap. 18s.
Octavia Hill, by E. Moberly Bell. London: Constable. 15s.
Modern England, 1885-1939, by Sir John Marriott. London: Methuen. 21s.
I Saw Two Englands, by H. V. Morton. London: Methuen. 9s. 6d. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

LONDON

JAMES AGATE is one of the greatest of contemporary dramatic critics. It is quite likely that he will come to be regarded as one of the greatest dramatic critics of all time. He takes immense care with his weekly notices of new London plays; but he takes even more care with his diary, of which the fifth installment, covering half 1940, all 1941, and half 1942, has just been published. It is on this diary that he places his most robust hopes of literary immortality. With the mantle of Hazlitt within his grasp, he yet snatches at the hem of Pepys.

The fact that he does so makes it all the harder for him to catch it. The essence of the diarist is his self-revelation: and, in its turn, this is based on his unselfconsciousness. The point about Pepys is not that he did not care what sort of figure he cut before the world, but that he did not know that he was cutting any sort of figure at all, because he took the greatest pains not to let the world see what he was writing.

Mr. Agate may emulate Pepys's frankness about himself and his foibles, he may reveal his alarm at air raids and his flight to Oxford, his jealousies and vanities and various absurdities. He makes no attempt to conceal these things; rather, indeed, he makes a point of displaying them. He is, in fact, like every first-rate man of the theater, a showman—which is the pole-opposite of Pepys, who invented a system of shorthand to prevent his diary being seen by anyone except himself.

* * *

Here, then, is Mr. Agate's difficulty: to be perfectly natural while striving after an effect. But it must be admitted that he strives most amusingly, and has the Walpole consuming interest in trifles. His friends exchange quotations on postcards. They industriously invent literary and musical quizzes. They propound literary jokes. They protest and wheedle about the reviews they give each others' works. They write letters proclaiming their mutual admiration. They argue intermittently over Duse and Bernhardt. They compose little verses when anyone annoys them. They are on close terms with writs whilst earning about ten times as much as what passes in this country for a middle-class income. They are angry if they are not included in anthologies, and if they get an unfavorable review they are convinced that the reviewer has not read their book. It is a bickering, witty world in which they live, and intractable material for an enduring masterpiece.

This, I think, is because it lacks character. Mr. Agate recalls an anecdote of a very bad American actor into whose company the celebrated tragedian, Edwin Forrest, once came to take the leading part at a special performance. After the rehearsals, this wretched player went up to the eminent guest, and observed quite calmly, "Forrest, if you have no objection I should like to change parts with you." Now, that man had character. Mr. Agate's troupe of performing Bohemians has not. They don't do things; they just say them.

There is one more point that I should make. Mr. Agate has a friend whom he calls Obadiah Straightlace. Now Mr. Straightlace thinks some of Mr. Agate's entries might well be omitted. Mr. Agate ought really to think this over. A taste as fine and a mind as keen as his should by now have got beyond a love of schoolboy impropriety.

In Miss Moberly Bell's biography of Octavia Hill, there is any amount of doing, and talking is cut down to a minimum. "Octavia Hill" is a book of a peculiar fascination because the story it tells is comparatively little known. The principal achievements of Florence Nightingale or Gladstone, the chief witticisms of Macaulay or Disraeli are familiar enough, but Octavia Hill chose to do her work quietly, discouraging publicity, so that her activities come to the reader in all their freshness. She protected fields she had loved in childhood from speculative builders, she established decent living quarters for the poor, she helped in the foundation of the National Trust, and she was never cast down. "It is on defeats," she wrote, "that victories are built." Miss Bell tells her story with vividness as well as accuracy, and has made excellent use of the facilities given to her by Octavia Hill's family.

* * *

Sir John Marriott's "Modern England" is a vast and scholarly work. Many of the people in this book the author has known, and in some of the movements narrated in it he has played a part. It is political and social in scope, not dealing with either literature or art, though on occasion Sir John makes a pretty quotation. It begins with the advent of democracy in the Reform Acts of 1884-1885, and ends with the outbreak of the present war.

A preliminary chapter surveys the main tendencies of the period, with which Sir John is wholly satisfied. The improvements in communication which have drawn the various parts of the Empire closer together please him, and the rise of the Labor Party and bureaucracy have coincided with great social advances. But he doubts "how long the momentum of Victorian prosperity can last," how long the nation can continue to live on the accumulated reserves of its wealthier sections. It is perhaps his uneasiness on this point that causes him to write, "A nation, no more than an individual, cannot live beyond its means without incurring the penalty of bankruptcy"—a sentence which say the precise opposite of what h means. A curious circumstance i that, after his resignation from th Asquith Government in 1915 Winston Churchill does not appea to be mentioned again in the entir course of Sir John's history.

H. V. Morton's "I Saw Tw Englands" has all the qualitie which have made his travel book so popular. It shows an unfailing serenity of temper, a constant interest in the most picturesque features of the past, and an awareness of contemporary things. It is the story of two journeys through England, one just before, and the other just after, the war started, and the contrast between them forms the substance of an engaging book.

HAROLD HOBSON

Sculpture in Human Terms

Sculpture Through the Ages, by Lincoln Rothschild. New York: Whittlesey House. $5.

AN ARTIST who can tell how he makes a work of art is so uncommon that Mr. Rothschild's book takes on a special interest. For he is a sculptor, and, by implication, he admits us into his studio and lets us see him at work while he explains his aims. In essentials this happens because he allows us to share his thoughts about fellow sculptors of today and yesterday.

"Human culture," Mr. Rothschild remarks, "grows only by cumulative application of human experience. All the mistakes have been made. There is no need to keep on making them." To know what has been done, then, is to know what may be attempted; and sufficient of the immediate background of each work of art must be known to provide an indication of what human occasion called for the particular work, or just what human expression it conveys.

In this statement of his point of view the author makes it clear that he belongs to the larger art world that is related to general human experience, rather than to one of the numerous groups that confine their communication to persons of kindred tastes. Mr. Rothschild's comment fulfills his own requirement that analysis of a work of art must aid, and not supplant, interpretation of its human meaning.

There are 123 handsome, full-page pictures illustrating the text, which sets forth the historic-human-aesthetic essentials of Western sculpture from Egypt, Greece and Rome, through Romanesque, Northern European Gothic, Italian Renaissance and Baroque, French Renaissance, Rococo and Neo-classicism, Nineteenth-century Romanticism and Modern, to African Negro.

The Philosophy of Makrakis

A New Original Philosophical System, by Apostolos Makrakis. Two volumes, translated from the Greek. New York: Putnams. $10.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL WRITINGS of Apostolos Makrakis were originally published in Athens in four volumes, and even the two-volume edition in which they here appear for the first time in English contains more than 1,500 pages, presenting a remarkably complete philosophical system, including Psychology, Logic, Theology and Ethics in addition to Philosophy proper.

The cautious reader may be repelled rather than attracted by the seemingly extravagant claims made by the author, who avers, for example, that "all previous philosophical systems have collapsed at their birth. . . . As for mine, however, it is too well grounded ever to fall"; and by the editors, who describe him as "the greatest philosopher of all time . . . the modern Socrates." Whether or not we are prepared to accept such eulogies, the work deserves serious consideration.

"Philosophy," Dr. Makrakis contends, is "the love or science of the God-equal Word, or Logos, leading to deification"—that is, apparently, to the complete acceptance or realization of the fact of man as God's image and likeness; while the chief method of philosophy is held to be the admission of some things as known and others as unknown, followed by the gradual appreciation of the latter through the former.

In his discussion of psychology, the writer brings out that the human soul possesses an "affective faculty" in relation to both carnal and spiritual life; and a "cognitive faculty" of cognizing not only itself and surrounding objects, but also God, "the first cause owing to which it exists and cognizes."

Then the "volative faculty" is compared to a king who, when allowing himself to be guided by the "spiritual affective faculty and the rational cognitive faculty" exhibits a "thearchic" form of rule which is commended as the ideal type of national or political government.

Professor Makrakis claims to base his system of logic on the law taught by Christ Jesus—who being himself the *Logos*, is assumed to be the natural founder of *Logic*.

Again and again the author lays stress upon his proportional formula, "Relative Effects: Relative Causes :: Relative Causes : the Absolute Cause," which is set forth as "the criterion of truth," and on the basis of which he argues that Kant, Spinoza, Descartes, and most, if not all, other philosophers, have no foundation for their systems.

While the author would have us abjure "deceitful-minded Popery and foolish Protestantism" in favor of the Eastern Orthodox faith, there is much that is of interest to be found in his theological tenets. For example, his Trinity consists of God, "the perfect Mind," the Logos, "its perfect Idea," and the Spirit which unites the Father to the Son.

In the second volume, dealing with Ethics, the example of criterion for ideal ethical conduct is seen to be "Christ as the Most Perfect Work of God," while further reference is made to the necessity of man's "deification."

"Historical knowledge" of "the divinely founded human society" is posited as "a necessary means toward the pursuance of the moral end set by the most perfect will of God" and in view of this, the larger part of the volume is devoted to a study of the moral striving and development of the human race as recorded in the Bible; while particular attention is paid to the Hebrew law in its moral, religious, and political aspects.

Moral duty, moral obligation, and moral worth are set before us as free individuals, for fulfillment on the basis of the Master's example; while methods of practicing specific virtues and shunning their contrary vices are discussed.

Though controversial and often egotistical, these volumes have been well translated, and are indubitably significant and thought-provoking.

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Historian Made Philosopher

Thucydides, by John H. Finley, Jr. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

MORAL INDEPENDENCE is a cause which the Greek chronicler, Thucydides, stands for, by contention of John H. Finley, Jr., author of a book carrying as its title the Attic writer's name. There we have the difference, according to Professor Finley, between a man of the classic era who expresses himself in prose and one who conveys his sentiments through the agency of verse. That is to say, the illustrious annalist of the fifth century B. C. finds people's power of action vested in themselves, whereas the tragedians of that period regard a person's doings as controlled by something outside himself, whether fate or what else.

Very beguiling the latter half of the volume becomes, where the author compares the outlook of Thucydides, man of contemplation, with that of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, men of the theater and popular spectacle. What he succeeds in effecting here is a reversal —changing the historian into the semblance of a poet, and the three formal dramatists into that of historians.

* * *

That represents a method, surely, which is up with the moment, which liberates us from lecture-room pedantry, and which leads toward other goals than examinations, degrees, and college honors of whatever sort. The book would be unsafe, indeed, for a conventional student to rely on to help him secure Grade A in an ancient history test. For hardly a view in it but can be disputed, hardly an idea advanced that the author himself does not upset before he finishes.

Most open to discussion of anything, perhaps, is Professor Finley's pronouncement that Thucydides, writing on such a theme, for example, as the Athenian expedition against Sicily, stands a true and typical Greek, championing the freedom of the human will; the implication being that nations sometimes establish navies and sail them to the ends of the earth with motives of proving that doctrine true.

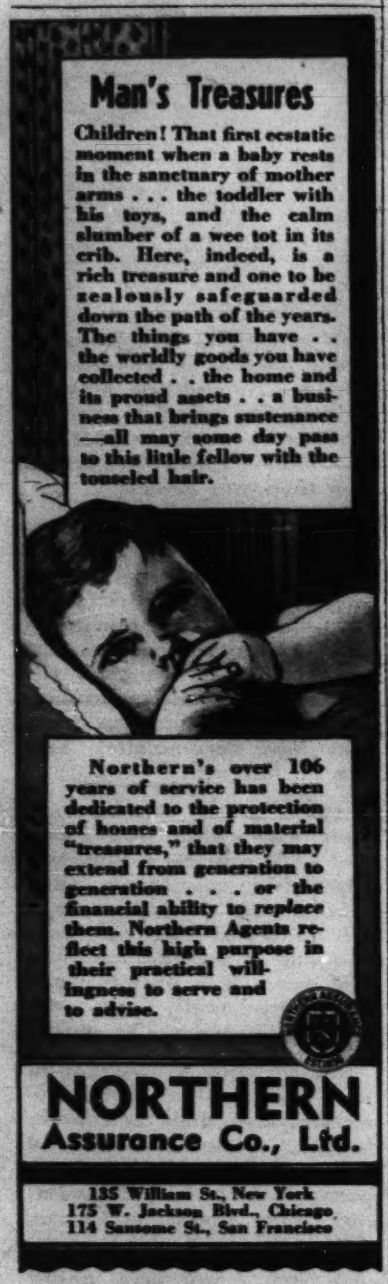
* * *

Fair to remark, and all to the good, the author composes two books. His first, built largely on fancy and probability, may be described as a Life of Thucydides. His second, constructed on scrutiny of the Thucydidean text and other documentary material, resolves into an exercise in literary analysis, modern style.

The biographical chapters will no doubt be reckoned an addition to classical scholarship, conjectural though in considerable measure they are; while the chapters of inquiry and survey will pass for a critical digest of the opinion of the ages on the work which comes down to us as Thucydides' History.

The volume, to repeat, is a double-header; and were it not, it might prove something exhausting for an ordinary reader to get through. One small book, however, can be negotiated, even if it does call for close attention; then another, and the task is accomplished. Good intellectual practice, and profitable study of a subject that after all pertains to the present time as much as to the original democratic days of Pericles.

W. P. T.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Rutledge on History's Pages

Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina, by Richard Barry. New York: Duell, Sloan. & Pearce. $3.75.

WHEN Alexis de Tocqueville visited America in the 1830's to study its democracy, he came to the conclusion that John Rutledge of South Carolina had written the Constitution of the United States—but he was unable to prove it. Richard Barry believes *he* has proved it. His "Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina" is the fascinating story of one of the most remarkable men this nation ever produced, one who deserves to be better known.

Mr. Barry came upon the story of John Rutledge by chance. His newspaperman's instinct led him to delve into it. His playwright's appreciation of the dramatic was captivated by the manner in which Rutledge brought about or controlled momentous events. His novelist's experience spurred him in research and authorship.

This first thorough biography of one of the chief Founding Fathers is divided into eight parts. The first is devoted to the Rutledge genealogy and a description of the beginnings of the clan in America —with many sidelights on how colonists gained their wealth, position, and honors in those days. How young Rutledge returned from legal triumphs at Middle Temple, London, to become a member of the Assembly at Charles Town (later Charleston) and one of the triumvirate—with Charles Pinckney and James Parsons—who literally ruled the Colony, forms the second part. This takes Rutledge through the period of his ascendancy as a lawyer.

Part Four finds Rutledge at the First American Congress, Chairman of its Resolutions Committee. It was his memorial to the House of Lords, the author apparently shows, which caused George III to repeal the Stamp Act. Barry calls it "a masterpiece of advocacy" which caused the sovereign to change his mind.

Then comes the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, where Rutledge came face to face with Samuel Adams. The picture of these two remarkable men—so far apart in their thinking, yet so alike in their methods—is illuminating. Mr. Barry shows how Rutledge induced John Adams to write "The Original Act of Union."

As chairman of the Committee of Government of the second Congress, Rutledge is credited with outlining the State governments to the Colonies. Certainly he recommended a Constitution for his own Colony, and this, as prepared by him, set up the first independent, legally defined government in America. This undisputed Rutledge document contained the embryo of the Constitution of the United States, written 11 years later.

John Rutledge's part in winning the Battle of Charles Town—first decisive American victory of the Revolution—is detailed for the first time in the seventh section. Evidently the shrewd Rutledge, as President of the "republic" of South Carolina, by countermanding Gen. Charles Lee's orders, enabled Moultrie at Fort Sullivan to repulse the British fleet.

Dictatorial powers were voted Gov. John Rutledge as the British descended on Charles Town in 1780. Then, with the war bogged down, Rutledge is pictured as devising a new technique for victory. King's Mountain was the result, a triumph for an American method of fighting. Mr. Barry credits Rutledge with advising General Greene how to cut down the Cornwallis force to the remnant which surrendered at Yorktown.

The author reproduces excerpts from the Randolph and Wilson drafts of the Constitution, with Rutledge's changes in his own hand. He has powerful evidence that the South Carolinian proposed the "oath of secrecy" at the Convention and that he was the author of the clause giving the Chief Executive complete military power in time of war and of the judicial clause granting final authority, the ultimate power, to the appointed judiciary. The last section is devoted to Rutledge's service on the Supreme Court and the reasons for the Senate's rejection of his appointment by Washington as Chief Justice.

M. W. B.

Music from the Middle Ages

A New History of Music, by Henry Prunières. Translated from the French and edited by Edward Lockspeiser. New York: Macmillan. $5.

BACK SOME CENTURIES is moved the date for the beginning of the art of music, in consequence of the explanation of the French scholar, Henry Prunières. Hereafter, the word "ancient," as applied to things performed at concerts, will recall to the imagination of listeners a much remoter period than that of Handel, or even of Palestrina. Away off in the Middle Ages, it seems plain from the studies of M. Prunières, there existed a "glorious era" of melody; not merely a time, either, when airs and tunes sprang up, nobody knows how, from the homely meditations of the people, but a time when composers of extensive training and of profound purpose put down in the form of notes on staves expression as important as composers of later days have recorded.

To call M. Prunières a scholar is to be correct enough, though with danger of giving a wrong notion of him. For he is not the professorial type of investigator that makes diligent research through archives here and there with the design of bringing to light lost facts. He is a practical man of music, interested in how pieces sound by test of voice and instrument and quite unconcerned about how they look on paper. If he pulls out a forgotten manuscript from an uncatalogued pile in some library nook in France, Italy, or Spain, he examines it not for its dusty documentary interest, but for what it may have to say to an audience when translated into living tone.

M. Prunières, for that matter, is practical in two ways. It was regular with him, before war intervened, to hold musicales in his Paris studio for presentation of old works, or any works, that interested him; and accordingly no judgment or opinion of his that ever got into print was based either on abstract theory or on guesswork. Then, too, he put his ideas to proof in a magazine which he published and for which he won an international circle of readers.

By indication of the subtitle, "The Middle Ages to Mozart" is the stretch covered. The critical method of the book is somewhat in the fashion of the hour, parallelism being found between the composers of a given epoch and artists of other sorts, such as painters and sculptors. That fancies and colors up the text, though a philosopher might find comment of the sort rather casual and not oversignificant. For another point of modernism, M. Prunières is fond of reading autobiography into a composer's music. Again, pleasant and more or less persuasive.

The World of Poetry

ELINOR WYLIE'S "Last Poems" (New York: Knopf. $2.75) represents the last book collection of her poems, not the poems she last wrote. Some of them had appeared at one time in magazines. Others have been transcribed, at considerable pains, by Jane D. Wise, from holographs.

Those who have almost forgotten Elinor Wylie's way of writing will, on reading this new book, realize again the magic of her pen. Her lines lose nothing with the passing of time. After much rushed and careless writing which conditions seem to have forced out of many of our contemporaries, it is satisfying to feed on sheer poetry, simple in form yet subtle, and enriched by a profound erudition employed in humility and for the reader's benefit and enjoyment.

Elinor Wylie must have disciplined herself so thoroughly in the cause of beauty that no effort was too much to make, no theme too slight to demand the ultimate in achievement. The artist's passionate devotion and the artisan's integrity are manifest in all she has written.

It is doubtful that she herself would have released for publication, without further labor, all the poems in this last volume. No one is in a position to know. A piece entitled "The Golden Heifer," in the meter of her "Peregrine," appears to be incomplete, but deserves publication and contains delightsome passages such as:

> One day in Autumn
> Through bushes burning
> In Holmsley Bottom
> Came Jenny, learning
> Her catechism.
> The swallows circled
> And like a prism
> A wind-vane sparkled.
> Velvet patches
> Lay the sleeping cattle
> And all the beeches
> Had leaves of metal.

The collection is as varied a mixture of substantial and light, serious and gay, as the poet's work is, as a whole. In his foreword, William Rose Benét says, "It is not claimed that there is anything here that surpasses Elinor's former work. But for the student of her work there are some interesting things."

The tribute in the front of the book, by Edith Olivier, the English novelist, contains an interesting description of her first glimpse of the poet in an English country house:

> She came holding herself very erect, with a smooth evenness of carriage, like those eastern women who are accustomed to carry a pitcher of water on their heads. Her face was heart-shaped, and very white, and the copper-colored hair curved nobly away from the sides of her forehead. Under the finely drawn eyebrows, "her eyes were agate," like those of the Miranda of one of her most characteristic poems; and the hand which rested on the banister was white, like a hand seen under water.

Which may not seem essential to a critical discussion of Elinor Wylie's book, yet doubtless has its interest for those who never saw the poet and have appreciated her work, so wholly dedicated to the beautiful.

PEARL STRACHAN

A Stage Open to All Competent Actors

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, in the loft of a musty old burlesque house in North Pasadena, a slender young man with the poised manner and sensitive face of an actor skipped about with a miscellaneous collection of kitchen ware under his arm, depositing a pan here and a pail there, below wet spots among the grimy rafters. A nightly prelude to the curtain down on the moldy stage, this attic appearance was witnessed only by scurrying mice and rats.

The California rainy season was on, and the young man was Charles F. Prickett, actor, box-office manager, ticket-taker, and janitor of the community theater then getting on its feet. It was up to him to catch the leaks before the water trickled through the ceiling and down the necks of the meager audience. In the drafty wings, lugging the sets around, was his partner, Gilmor Brown, who served as actor, sceneshifter, press agent, and stage director.

Brown and Prickett, still on the job, have changed the scene to a handsome $650,000 plant known as the Pasadena Playhouse, which tops the world's record with more than 1,200 productions.

* * *

Thousands of little theaters have come and gone. Why has this one remained, to succeed so outstandingly? In part, at least, the secret lies in this: The theater has been especially blessed in its intelligent combination of deserving productions and democratic utilization of community taste and talent.

As Gilmor Brown says: "Critics of the community theater are divided into two groups—those who want the stage open to everybody who wants to act, regardless of capabilities, and those who want an art theater limited to both competent actors and interesting plays. A fusion of both is possible and is the answer to that problem.

"The community theater's audience must be developed both in regard to size and quality," he observes. "All other cultural arts can be brought to the people. But in the theater it is necessary to bring the people to the drama."

In this precarious business of pleasing and improving the community while using its members in theater productions, Mr. Brown and his colleagues have shown singular tact and discretion. Through their own zeal and understanding they have been able to work congenially with volunteer talent, presenting creditable interpretations of good plays and pushing up continually the stimulus and appreciation of their audiences. By the use of a few experienced actors they give style and tempo to a performance. By intelligent training and leadership they imbue raw recruits with a measure of their own competence and devotion.

* * *

Six years ago, by special act of the Legislature, the Playhouse became State Theater of California, a designation which carries neither subsidy nor supervision. Its School of the Theater has been operating for 14 years, and since two years ago has conferred the degree of Master of Theater Arts, through the State Board of Education. It is the first institution ever to bestow such a degree.

Twenty-five years ago, Brown headed a small stock company which he brought to Pasadena, giving their first show at the Shakespeare Club, and the first player to step on the stage was Martha Graham, the now-famous danseuse. From here the actors went to the old burlesque house and, because box-office receipts were insufficient to keep the wolf from the door, talented amateurs of the town were asked in to take part, without pay. Thus the community theater originated.

Eaton Photos

PASADENA PLAYHOUSE
The Palm-Guarded Entrance to the Theater, and (Center) a Stage Set From "Across the Board on Tomorrow Morning"; Gilmor Brown and Charles F. Prickett, Partners in the Enterprise, Head a Staff of 75 Associate Directors, Instructors, Secretaries, Stage Crew and Ushers

By 1925 the Pasadena Playhouse had established itself and, through popular co-operation, funds were raised for the beautiful building on South El Molino Avenue. The theater is of Spanish construction, with red-tile roofs and white stucco loggias around a spacious open patio from which a broad stairway leads to a recital hall and various offices. Its stage, known as "the leading show case for talent in the West," has served a host of ambitious young players as a stepping-stone to stardom. Actors already well known have found here an opportunity for freer expression and larger recognition.

While the question of Playhouse competition with the commercial theater has been raised, a survey of the work of the organization indicates that its functioning is to the advantage of the professional stage. At least 80 per cent of its activities are in fields that the commercial producer does not touch. Plays which have failed in the commercial theater have proved extremely successful here. Plays which were denied consideration by New York producers have been tried out here and gone on to success on Broadway.

With the advent of talking pictures, new importance attached to the work of the Playhouse. Experienced actors appearing in its productions were spotted by Hollywood scouts and went out to success on the speaking screen. Young, unknown players displayed their talents and gained professional motion-picture opportunities. The Playhouse is now recognized as the largest single contributor of embryo thespians to the screen. It also feeds the growing demands of the radio.

This showcase function and other advantages led to the organization of the School of the Theater in 1928, a school distinguished for the thorough, practical training it affords. Students preparing for careers as actors, directors, technicians, or teachers of dramatic art can become really proficient only by working as such. The Playhouse offers ample opportunities for this varied functioning. Here an actor acts and a director directs for a paying audience, and a student stage designer has a chance to see his creations used in actual productions.

Thus as a school and a showcase the Playhouse is important, but it exists first and last as a community amusement center. This ideal has never been lost sight of by its founders and the others of the devoted group which now forms the corps of the organization. A list of the plays for any given season indicates the theater's importance as a medium for community entertainment and expression. The institution is based on theater value, on the standard of a worthy attraction. And the bulk of its performers are always from the community that lends its support.

The paid staff of 75 includes director and instructors of the school, 10 associate directors, office help, technicians, stage crew and ushers. All, with the exception of office employees and union stage hands, are paid on a sliding scale determined by the paid admissions at the box office.

Players for the show are drawn from four distinct groups, and nobody is paid for work on the stage. First come the nonprofessionals of the community, the butcher, the baker, the housewife, dentist, lawyer, or shopkeeper—those who seek recreation through the medium of dramatic expression. These players are chosen from a catalog of more than 1,000 who have filed their names in the directors' offices and wait for suitable parts.

The second source of supply is the list of professionals who want to do a turn on the stage to recover the intimacy of contact with an audience which they have missed in motion pictures. Or they come to show their talent in the hope of wider recognition and consequent advancement.

* * *

The third group is of students from the School of the Theater, and the fourth includes members of the Playhouse staff, who are players of ability and experience.

As to the plays produced, they are as varied as the world's store of available theater material. As far as can be determined, the Playhouse is the only theater in America to have staged all the 37 plays of Shakespeare. Its premieres of important playwrights range from O'Neill to Saroyan. Among the most popular productions was Maxwell Anderson's "Knickerbocker Holiday." Other favorites were Noel Coward's "Design for Living" and Clare Boothe's "Margin for Error." Recent hits have been the Gene Stone-Jack Robinson comedy, "Very Unusual Weather"; the Esther McCracken comedy, "Quiet Wedding," and Maxwell Anderson's "The Eve of St. Mark." Eight years ago the Playhouse began a speical series of summer plays, and this is now the peak of the year in interest and attendance.

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Dickens at the Front

(Continued from Page 7)

looking the "silver streak" and the town. But her cottage has been removed, though many of the houses still have a "patch of green" in front similar to the one on which she made "sallies at all hours" with "jugs of water and wateringpots" to drive away the donkey boys.

* * *

The old Coaching House, the King's Head, near Dover Harbor, has been taken over by the Royal Air Force. This is "The Royal George" of the "Tale of Two Cities," where the London mail-coach finished its journey.

Dickens wrote about the old cathedral city of Rochester under the name of Cloisterham. It has associations chiefly with "Pickwick Papers," "Great Expectations," and "Edwin Drood." He described it as "a city of another and a bygone time . . . with its hoarse Cathedral bell, its hoarse rooks." The description holds good for part of the city to this day. It's still true that "fragments of old wall, saint's chapel, chapter house, convent, and monastery have got incongruously or obstructively built into many of its houses and gardens."

But the narrow High Street is now a busy thoroughfare bursting with people and traffic. Dickens saw the beginnings of this onrush when he noted that Pickfords' waggon drivers sat up so high on their box-seats that they looked in "at the second-floor windows of the old-fashioned houses in the High Street."

Restoration House, a beautiful, red-brick Elizabethan dwelling-house in the Cathedral Close, is the Satis House of "Great Expectations," in which Miss Havisham lived.

Near by are "The Vines," formerly the vinery of the ancient Priory. In "Edwin Drood," Dickens calls this the Monk's Vineyard.

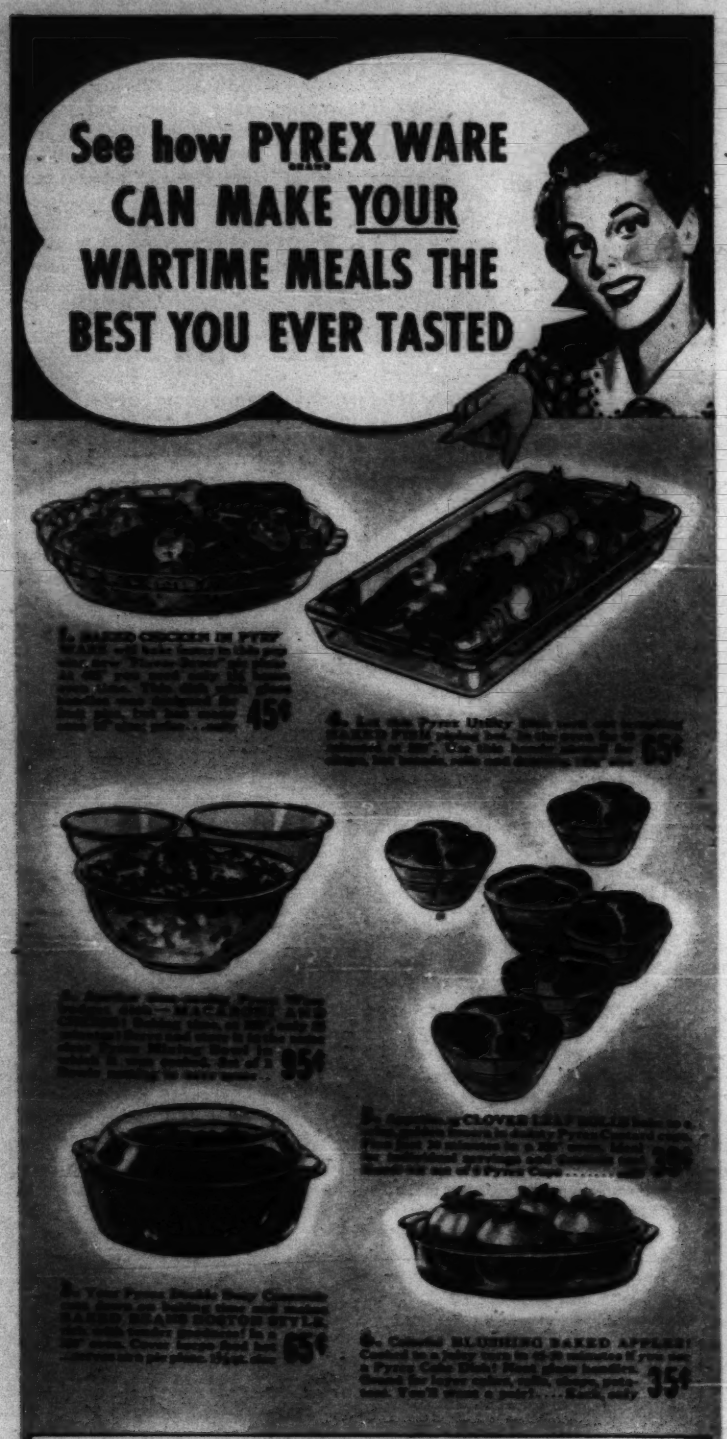
* * *

A gabled wooden house of two storeys, built over the College Gate, was the residence of Mr. Tope, "chief verger and showman" of the Cathedral, with whom lodged Mr. John Jasper, Uncle of Edwin Drood. The house, with its low, oak-beamed ceilings, is now a restaurant.

"Mr. Dickens' novel, 'Edwin Drood,' was read as a serial over the radio," the waitress told me. "He little thought that 100 years after he wrote it we should be sitting in Mr. Jasper's rooms, listening to a reading of the book from a London studio," she added thoughtfully.

The City of Rochester Museum is now in Eastgate House, that house of odd angles and jutting gables which was the Nuns' House of Edwin Drood. Here was the Seminary for Young Ladies kept by Miss Twinkleton. The brass plate, taken from the close, which is now preserved with many other Dickens' treasures in the museum, was shown to me by Mr. Harris, the curator.

Dickens lived for five years when he was a boy at near-by Chatham. His home in the Brook has been demolished but the residence in Ordnance Terrace still stands. Although the houses all around have been badly damaged, Dickensians rejoice that this has suffered very little in air raids.



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NEW STREET NEAR THE MAUDE BRIDGE, BAGHDAD, IRAQ

..Arabia: Cornerstone of 1943

(Continued from Page 3)

was so great that Alexander the Great planned to take residence there after his conquest of India. Its native population is most skillful in the art of irrigation and terrace cultivation, producing, among other things, cereals, great quantities of dates, and spices. The Yemen is ruled by the Imam, King Yahya Mohamed ed Din, a medieval theocrat who holds the country with a firm grip. The capital at Sana is surrounded by mountains of 8,000 feet altitude and more. The climate is cool, and the rich, irrigated soil produces three to four crops annually. An enthusiastic pre-Islamitic traveler described the region as beautiful, the people as strong.

The Imam was strongly subsidized by the Italians, who bought his friendship for the protection of their interests in adjacent Eritrea and Ethiopia later. His short-lived war with Ibn Saud in 1934 brought slight territorial losses, but a generous treatment by Ibn Saud, followed by a friendship treaty for 20 years between the two rulers of Arabia.

The military control of the Yemen became necessary for the protection of Aden and the control of the entrance to the Red Sea. Aden is a British Crown Colony, while the Hadhramaut and the sheiks of all other protectorates along the Arabian coast from Oman to Kuweit are bound to England by old friendship treaties. The most powerful sheiks are the sultans of Mukulla and Seiyun. Much of the wealth of the Hadhramaut which went into the cities of Seiyun, Mukulla, Tarim, and Shibam came from Singapore and Malay, acquired there by Hadhramaut Arabs.

More than 70,000 of the latter settled in the Dutch East Indies, where they were in control of the local trade before the Japanese invasion. The coast line from Perim to Muscat stretches over 1,700 miles of the thinly populated Hadhramaut and Oman Protectorate with scarcely 1,000,000 population. The southern Arabian coast must be protected against an invasion by the Japanese, who eventually might try to use the Arabs of Singapore and the Indies as infiltrating agents. Japan might even attempt to gain their confidence by better treatment than that accorded to the white population of the conquered territories.

The remarkable architecture in the Hadhramaut, which uses as key material dry mud, has created the beautiful Kathiri palace at Seiyun and the skyscraper line of the 10- and 12-story buildings at Seiun and Shibam.

The Arabian world has played already an important rôle in the war.

The oil of the Middle East serves the Allies, the control of the Red Sea has made possible the conquest of the Italian Empire, active participation in the war by Iraq has strengthened immeasurably the Mediterranean war front and the main supply line to Russia. Loyal Arabians protect the Persian Gulf against surprise attacks by the Japanese.

The contributions of the Arabs to the United Nations cause will have been such that the Middle East, the Levant, and independent Arabian kingdoms will deserve their full share in the victory. Their share can come only, however, from increased intercourse with trading nations, an increased living standard by greater exports at fair prices, and greater use of mechanical power instead of their primitive methods of agriculture, which will remain their main livelihood. On the crossroad from Europe to the Far East, the Arabian Peninsula will profit greatly through improved traffic and modernized transportation across the deserts and huge spaces. These are the real things which will do the most good to the Arabs. Political ambitions, Pan-Arabian federations and desire for power by control of territories which have had their individual historic development and growth would just create those problems which a peaceful postwar world wants to eliminate once and for all.

It Is All For Fun

A BUSY AUTHOR, a friend of mine, said to me the other day, "I always look for Little Lulu, even if I do not have the time to read the rest of The Saturday Evening Post." Or perhaps you are like me, and begin the Post from the rear. If so, you will meet Little Lulu first, for the famous cartoon appears nowadays, every week, on the next to the last printed page of that internationally known periodical.

Marge, creator of Little Lulu, who is now 8 years old, says that it is great fun to draw the mischievous little rascal with the string hair, the spindle legs, and the inventive genius. And the best part of it is, Marge's cartoons are invariably wholesome, and the fun is always clean.

Some say that to an artist real inspiration comes but once. If Marge had never duplicated, as she has time and again, the hit she made several years ago with a certain simple drawing, she would still be one of the nation's most popular cartoonists. This drawing so touched the funny bone of the average reader and the common man, with its human interest, that I was not surprised to see it cut out and pinned up in the office of the manager of a large publishing house. It showed Little Lulu emerging nonchalantly from the bathroom, where there was a waiting line of several discontents, and besides the toothbrush in her hand one discerns that under her arm she carries the tell-tale evidence in the form of the Sunday paper's comics.

Marge, nee Marjories Henderson, gave up the study of serious art and precise sculpture in favor of doing Little Lulu for The Saturday Evening Post, because, as she says, she "found it so much fun." She has drawn for Life, when it was *the* comic magazine in this country, for Judge and Collier's, but she herself considers Little Lulu her "fairest flower," and she continues, "I do enjoy drawing her so much, and don't think I'd get tired of her, even if she lived to be 80. However, the public certainly would!" This last is only an example of Marge's innate modesty.

Born on a farm, and still living in a comfortable farmhouse in Malvern, Penn., which is a small village in Chester County, not far from Philadelphia, Marge draws,

LITTLE LULU

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and draws, putting Little Lulu through her paces once a week, and seldom does she miss publication date. Marge is young, personable, and one of the very few women to succeed in a big way in the comic field. And it is all for fun.

I tried to induce The Saturday Evening Post to confide in me the answer to the question which may have occurred to you, "Which of Little Lulu's antics has brought the greatest readers' response from subscribers." I might have guessed the reply. It is, that Little Lulu has brought an almost universal and favorable reaction, that there are no favorites except as you and I pick our own individually from the three published books of

"MARGE"

Marge's sketches. And the editors of The Saturday Evening Post leave no doubt in anyone's mind that they are fully and completely sold on Little Lulu.

Marge's own words to me tell best the story of how she began her now well-established career as a cartoonist. "I was always scribbling, and the scribbles were generally in the comic vein, at that time unintentionally, however. "Soon after graduating, whilst my former schoolmates were bursting forth as debutantes, I suddenly burst forth as a cartoonist: I was fortunate in being able to sell cartoons almost immediately, and have been producing them at a great rate ever since." WILLIAM WEBB

. . Railroads

(Continued from Page 2)

east 150 miles before swinging west on another railroad. He didn't know that the more direct routes were handling 84 other troop trains that day.

The story of the oil haulage since Pearl Harbor is another rich tale of railroad lore. In early 1941 the railroads were filling less than 1 per cent of the East Coast's oil requirements.

John J. Pelley, president of the Railroads Association, told a Senate committee he thought tank cars could bring 200,000 barrels of oil daily to the East. Critics laughed at him. But when the oil companies, the tank car lines and the railroad worked completed plans, they were rushing 300,000 barrels a day eastward by February, 1942.

Then Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes urged them to try for half a million barrels. Every last tank car was rounded up. The result: the railroads, since January, have been bringing East well over 800,000 barrels of oil a day.

During the 12 months following Dec. 7, 1941, the railroads handled more than 11,000,000 troops in organized movements, more than were moved during the entire first World War. So much for the past. What is the rail picture for the rest of 1943? Estimates hold that passenger traffic will rise by 25 per cent, freight traffic by 10 per cent. To meet the rising traffic tide, the railroads have asked the Government for new equipment—80,000 freight cars and 900 locomotives.

The grade may be steep through '43 and '44, but the iron horse will pull it. The railroads have a colorful vocabulary, but the word "can't" isn't in it.

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Over the Editor's Desk

I KNOW OF NOTHING quite so brave as a steam train. It will tackle anything in the toughest weather—rain, sleet, or storm. Give it an extra load, and it will never murmur. It may puff a little louder or fuss with its driving wheels (never mistake this show for resentment), but it will start forward just the same, unhesitating, confident, sure of its power. It is almost human. Men wax sentimental over it. Every time my train comes into the station I am thrilled. I am doubly thrilled now when I know what it is doing in the war. The true picture of the steam train has never been painted. Perhaps the canvas is not big enough. It is possible, however, to tell something of the job it is doing. Had it been otherwise there would have been no point in WILLIAM STRINGER, a member of the Monitor's Washington staff, writing his illuminating story on another page: "The Railroads Are Doing Fine."

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It is comforting to learn from England that many Dickens' shrines are unhurt by Nazi bombs. For Dickens has a niche in the hearts of men all over the world, and the places associated with his characters are a source of never-ending interest. I shall never listen to the waters beat on the shore at Great Yarmouth without thinking of Ham Peggotty. I knew many Dickens' haunts. My office was once in Adelphi Terrace, looking out over the Thames, and frequently I found myself wandering through the arches with which he was so familiar. That is no longer possible. The building wreckers, not the Nazis, have seen to that. I used to dine at the George and Vulture. Happy memory! I am glad to know, as MELITA SPRAGGS tells us in this issue, that so many Dickens' scenes remain intact.

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WILLIAM FRYE, who is now in the Army but who until recently was a member of the editorial staff of the Monitor, tells of a college in Massachusetts where the coeds go to class in gas masks. There is a reason. They are students taking instruction at a War Department Civilian Protection school.

Sometime ago, when we started our feature, "Fun of the Forces," we expressed the hope that various branches of the service would take part. We left the field open. We felt that here was an opportunity to portray in humorous fashion some of the fun which lightens the soldier's or the sailor's life in the Army or the Navy. The Coast Guard first came into the picture. Now we have the Waacs. The pen sketches shown on another page were done by talented girls in that branch of the service.

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At times one hears rumors of the large number of troops which the United Nations have in the Middle East. And sometimes one wonders why, until an article such as that written by ROBERT G. WERTHEIMER on Arabia comes along, and the question ceases to be puzzling. The Middle East is one of the keys to an Allied victory.

♪ ♪ ♪

Many people assume that work on the Grand Coulee Dam was finished when power began to be produced. Far from it. There is still work to do, and in that work diamonds play an important part. What that part is GRACE KIRKPATRICK shows in her graphic story, "Battling With Industrial Diamonds."

W. W. C.

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TRUE HAPPINESS
Remember the song of the last war, "Where Do We Go From Here?" The question is just as apt today. Perhaps more so. It applies to the nation as a whole, of course. All of us—130 million of us. Well, we know that by working together, pulling together, fighting together, we can bring the nation out on top.
But make no mistake about it—come what may — where you as an individual go from here will depend upon your own thinking, your own initiative, your own ability to plan your own future welfare and happiness.

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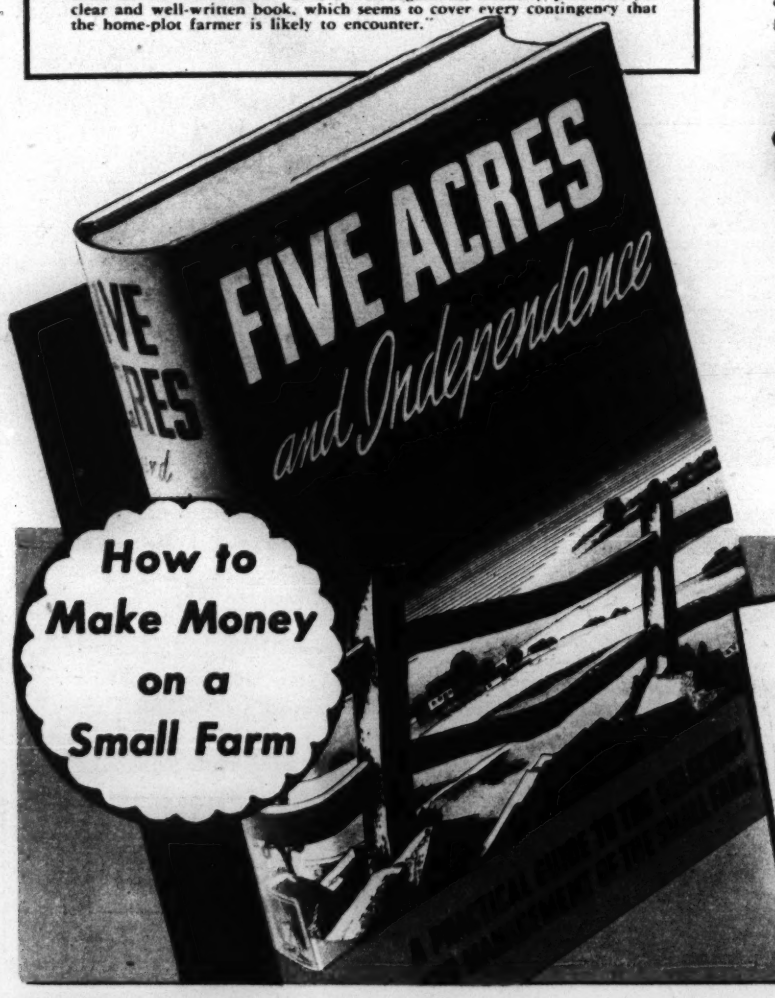
More and more, thoughts of Americans are turning to the land. A piece of the good earth – a small farm – which they can call their own. An anchorage, so to speak. A place which will supply them with abundant food—where they can sleep soundly, away from city and financial worries—and live a healthy outdoor life. Feel secure and independent. Even those whose duties force them to spend their days in the city are realizing that their town home or apartment isn't enough. Especially now. Their sense of values has undergone a great change. They too, are yearning for that rural anchorage—if only for week-end relaxation – but better still, if it could also be a profitable venture. No question about it, each of us is longing for that small farm, whether it be for permanent residence (now or eventually), or a week-end haven. Yet, most of us haven't known how to go about it—even how to select it, let alone operate it. This book is the answer to that. It's a practical book that starts from the beginning and takes you step by step into successful farming. It takes nothing for granted. It tells what kind of farm to buy; how to choose it; how to finance it; what and how to plant; choice and care of livestock, poultry, bees, etc.; especially essentials of fruit and vegetable growing, fertilizers, irrigation, spraying, cultivation, harvesting, storage, sale of products and by-products. Every page is packed with proved ways to make the small farm self-supporting and profitable. Even if you feel you are not in a position to buy a farm now, by all means get this book by Mr. Kains, the world's foremost authority on small farming, and prepare yourself for the day which is bound to come. Get the facts planted in your mind *now* so you may be equipped to harvest a bumper crop of happiness and content.



AND UNCLE SAM, HIMSELF, HAILS IT TOO

A recent review in "Soil Conservation," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

"There are moments, in times such as these, when it is a tremendous relief to find a quiet corner with only one's own small affairs for company. To many Americans this book provides the means for such relief. It is designed especially for people haunted by the small-country-home dream, yet it is nonetheless valuable to the established farmer, small or big, who knows that he should check the efficiency of his farm operations frequently and in detail. The meticulous care with which the author treats the details involved in intensive farming is most unusual and commendatory. The friendly, conversational tone of the book is one of its best features.

"The author begins with a warning, by pointing out in no uncertain terms the 'tried and true ways to fail' at intensive farming. He ends his book with appendices to the number of 46, compiled as ready helps to farmers looking for tested and approved methods. In between the 'warnings' and the helps are 46 chapters dealing with practically every phase of farming the small farm for profit.

"In books for actual use as 'tools,' especially in farming, one wants proved and up-to-date facts and not fish stories. One excellent way of checking the accuracy of such books is to check the author's experience and connections. M. G. Kains has been a farmer all his life, on many different farms and under varied conditions. He is likewise a horticulturist of note and has had wide experience as editor of horticultural, agricultural, and botanical writings."

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